



The Philatelic Communicator

Quarterly Journal of Writers Unit 30, American Philatelic Society.

Volume 26, Number 4, Whole Number 102. Fourth Quarter 1993.

Hints for Editors:

A Librarian's View of Philatelic Serials

By Kathleen Wunderly

"I never realized so many things were bothering me!" said Gini Horn, when she saw the sheaf of notes resulting from the interview for this article. "I knew I had problems with journals, but I guess I never thought of them all at the same time."

With some 3,000 serial titles under her control in the American Philatelic Research Library, APRL director Horn has more opportunities for philatelic journal problems than anyone else in the country. The APRL is the largest philatelic library in the United States, and is the owner of the building that also houses the American Philatelic Society in State College, Pennsylvania. Gini has managed the library since September 1984.

Gini recognizes and sympathizes with the fact that philatelic editors are, by and large, unpaid volunteers who are fitting their editing into busy schedules. Even so, editors "should feel someone looking over their shoulders—possibly many someones in decades to come." The onlookers are present and future researchers and other users of the journal, including professional librarians and the many philatelic literature collectors.

"Editors may be working for their current readers," Gini said, "but surely all writers have some feeling that they are also writing for the permanent record, that others will have use for their efforts." An editor should feel responsible for arranging

►► View (Page 88.)

Exhibits as Literature

By Dane Claussen

As editor of *The Heliograph* for the Postal History Foundation, formerly Western Postal History Museum, I recently began serializing an exhibit in that publication. I'm told that there currently is some debate in the philatelic literature arena on this practice, so I'll address this decision from several angles.

My editor's note in the Spring 1993 *Heliograph* read in part:

"In this issue of *The Heliograph*, we begin something that is unusual, to say the least, in our hobby, and which is a practice [that] I hope will spread: the serialization of an outstanding exhibit. In this case, it is George Kramer's mind-blowing Across the Continent—transcontinental mail primarily from the 1847-1869 period. The Postal History Foundation's interest in recording and disseminating certain exhibits was first brought to my attention several years ago, when then Executive Director Doug Kelsey said that the then Western Postal History Museum should photograph my exhibit, *Philately and U.S. Newspapers, 1850-1925*. (So much for my contributions to philately: to date, my exhibit still has not been copied for the

Foundation, APRL, or the Classics Society, and in fact, it hasn't even been publicly shown in more than five years!) Thus it occurred to me that if one of the Foundation's roles is to preserve exhibits, no better way exists to simultaneously record and disseminate one than by serializing it [in] our journal. (We are fully aware that with several other articles per issue, it will require about three years to publish an exhibit, and longer if we serialize more than one at a time.) Either one of George's exhibits seemed like an excellent candidate, but we settled on the transcontinental covers because his telegraph cover exhibit already has been photocopied by and for the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society; Across the Continent is not currently available from the USPCS, APRL, or anywhere else except in these pages. We hope you find it as educational and interesting as we do."

That it is one of the goals of the Postal History Foundation, the APRL, the USPCS, and perhaps other organizations to record exhibits is, I think, only fitting and highly commendable. In talking with such philatelic scholars as Cal Hahn, I have done nothing less than cringe as I've heard story after story of great collections that were never written up nor exhibited before

►► Exhibits (Page 90)

Writers Breakfast February 6, 1994, Sarasota, Florida.
Details in Secretary-Treasurer's report, back cover.

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DEADLINE

For receipt of copy by the editor:

First Quarter 1994

..... January 20, 1994



Literature Exhibition Calendar

January 27-30, 1994

Hafnia. Copenhagen, Denmark. For information and applications write to Charles J. Peterson, P.O. Box 5559, Laurel, MD 20726.

April 15-17, 1994

Colopex 1994, Columbus, Ohio. For information write to Dr. Jason H. Manchester, P.O. Box 3128, Columbus, OH 43210.

August 16-25, 1994

Philakorea 1994, Seoul, Korea. For information write to Karol Weyna, 6122 W. 85th Place, Los Angeles, CA 90045.

August 18-21, 1994

STaMpsHOW 94, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Information from American Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 8000, State College, PA 16803.

September 30-October 2, 1994

Sescal 94, Los Angeles, California. Information from Wallace Craig, P.O. Box 3391, Fullerton, CA 92634.

May 10-15, 1995

Finlandia. Helsinki, Finland. Information from Roger Quinby, 5 Oak Tree Lane, Schenectady, NY 12309.

September 1-10, 1995

Singapore 95. Singapore. Information from Peter Iber, 9379 W. Escuda Drive, Peoria, AZ 85382.

June 8-16, 1996

Capex '96, Toronto, Ontario. For information write to Capex '96, P.O. Box 204, Station Q, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4T 2M1.

May 29-June 8, 1997

Pacific 97, San Francisco, California. Information from Pacific 97, Quinby Bldg., Top Floor, 650 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90017-3878. □

Diskettes with copy to be published should now be sent to the editor, together with a printout, instead of to the publisher.

The editor now has the ability and equipment to edit on-diskette copy, and will send edited diskettes to the publisher.

President's Message

By Charles J. Peterson

STaMpsHOW 93 Literature Problems

Literature exhibitors at STaMpsHOW 93 in Houston included a goodly number of unhappy campers.

To begin with, there were no suitable arrangements for displaying the exhibits, so only those folks who really went looking for the entries were able to find them stacked together at the corner of the APRL table. That certainly didn't provide "visibility" or support the concept that literature is an integral and important part of philately.

Second, the literature judges were provided with a set of judging critique forms that were little more than rudimentary checklists ("needs improvement"; "adequate"; "good"; "outstanding"), with no emphasis on substantive comment. This was a significant step backwards. Narrative critique forms have been in use at most major literature venues for several years (certainly at Sescal, Springpex, Chicagopex, Philitex, and Canada's recent 2nd National Philatelic Literature Exhibition).

Dan Asmus, the APS Director of Communications and the primary planner-coordinator for STaMpsHOW, has already acknowledged the unsatisfactory display conditions, and is planning for tilted-shelf library cases at future STaMpsHOWs. The critique sheet problem took him by surprise, since no one had brought it to his attention previously and he wasn't aware that the forms he provided were antiquated. (And for that, WU 30 and I personally deserve a rap on the knuckles.) Fortunately, that's easy to fix, at least for future events—I've sent him a set of samples which can easily be adapted for the annual APS shows.

There's also a lesson here for literature exhibition organizers, judges, and exhibitors. If the entries can't be displayed, if they're not readily available for public examination, and if there's no meaningful critique . . . then it's a contravention of the basic philosophy of literature exhibiting. Organizers need to provide adequate facilities and appropriate judging sheets; judges should be prepared to expand or revise the critique sheets as necessary; and exhibitors should make loud noises if these basic conditions aren't met.

(And just as a reminder, copies of these comments have been sent separately to the organizers of the U.S. literature exhibitions scheduled for 1994.)

Written Critiques at Bangkok 93

I took my laptop computer to Bangkok, along with several versions of *WordPerfect*, a few utility programs, and a software file that included templates for literature critique sheets. Unfortunately, the advance list of literature entries (which is supposed to be sent out three months before FIP exhibitions) was sent just before the show opened and I received it two days before leaving home—barely allowing time to read it through, and certainly with no opportunity to do any pre-judging homework, let alone to prepare individual working critique sheets for use by the jury group. Approximately 120 literature works were listed (of which approximately 110 ended up as competitive entries). Since I had suggested that Bangkok 93 might provide a good opportunity to test the feasibility of written critiques at an FIP exhibition, I found myself faced with a big-time challenge.

As it turned out, we managed to provide narrative (not "checklist") written critiques on every literature exhibit, which also showed the point-score breakdown for each major criterion as desired by the FIP. They were distributed to the national commissioners before the exhibition closed, for delivery to the individual exhibitors; in the few instances where the commissioners weren't available, the critiques were mailed out after I returned home. I would have liked more time; I didn't see much of Bangkok, and some of the critiques could have benefitted from more detail. Nevertheless, I found that written critiques *can* be done meaningfully at an international exhibition—and if the advance list had arrived in good time so that individual sheets could have been set up in software before the show started, I might even have had time to visit the Grand Palace! Next stop, Hafnia 94. . . .

USPS and the Philatelic Press

The Writers Unit Breakfast at STaMpsHOW 93 was a success in several respects. The attendance of 90 plus (with a few folks who came without buying tickets in advance, and ended up with standing room only and—if they were lucky—a cup of coffee) was certainly the largest attendance I've ever noted at such an event. I'm not sure what contributed to the popularity of the WU Breakfast in Houston, although Ken Lawrence's door prizes may have played a part. It does suggest that those of you who will be at Sarasota and the APS Spring Meeting in February may wish to get your WU Breakfast tickets early.

Another success, of course, was the presence of USPS representative Azezaly S. Jaffer as speaker—which sparked considerable discussion on and off the floor, and led to his promise to set up a working seminar with philatelic writers and USPS officials to help improve communications. Since that offer was made at our venue, I've somewhat unilaterally taken the responsibility to follow up on behalf of the philatelic writing community. Scheduling of the proposed meeting was held pending appointment of the new USPS "stamp czar"—the senior official to be directly in charge of the recently reunited stamp planning, production, and marketing elements. That official obviously will be critical to the success of the seminar, and to any significant long-term improvement in USPS/philatelic press relationships.

As it turns out (and I'm writing this on November 4, immediately after the official announcement), Azezaly S. Jaffer has been appointed as Manager of Stamp Services, to take office effective November 22. That makes him directly responsible for fulfilling his own promise, and I certainly expect some positive results. I'm looking for agreement on a meeting date in the January-February time frame. (Anyone who thinks it's practical to try to get the undivided attention of USPS officials at an earlier date—*i.e.*, during the Thanksgiving/Christmas/New Year's mailing period—has my respect and admiration.)

To whatever extent this effort is helpful in improving relations between the Postal Service and the philatelic press, and ultimately in assuring philatelists of prompt, detailed, and accurate information concerning U.S. postal product production and distribution, it must be recognized that it's *not* a WU 30

action, *per se*. It was an offer made by Jaffer, growing out of a WU 30 event, which is being followed up by and on behalf of the entire community of philatelic writers. That's what makes it so significant, and it's that which gives it a fair chance of bearing useful fruit. □

Writers Hall of Fame Honorees

One living and two deceased philatelic writers were elevated to the APS Writers Hall of Fame during the Writers Breakfast at STAMPSHOW 93 in Houston, Texas, August 22, 1993.

WU30 President Charles J. Peterson read these philatelic biographies of the three honorees at the Breakfast.

Robert G. Stone

Some collecting areas are so gigantic that they require a gigantic talent to chronicle them. Such is the case with the French community of nations and Robert G. Stone. For three decades his name has been synonymous with this area through his editorship of the *France & Colonies Philatelist*. Currently the philatelic world is awaiting publication of the crown jewel of his literary attainments—*A Caribbean Neptune*, a book dealing with all aspects of foreign postal activity in the Caribbean area during the 19th century.

Before assuming the *France & Colonies Philatelist* editorship in 1964, he had already written the definitive work, *The French Colonies General Issues*. This was followed by a series on Danish West Indies postal history and bibliographies of philatelic literature on French Colonies. During this period he also produced 11 different research studies for the American Philatelic Congress books, two of which received the McCoy Award. Other award-winning articles appeared in *The Postal History Journal* and the *Collectors Club Philatelist*.

In a different vein he wrote on his concerns about philatelic research and nomenclature, especially that of essays and proofs. His interest in the aesthetics of stamp design and production led to a critical study of the pictorial issues of French Colonies, 1891-1941, published in 34 installments in *The Essay-Proof Journal*.

Bob Stone's devotion to accuracy and precision in philatelic writing reflects his professional background as a climatologist, where as a fellow of the American Meteorological Society he edited its *Bulletin* for many years. A native of Schenectady, New York, he is also thoroughly conversant in all things French and was elected a corresponding member of The Académie de Philatélie of Paris. He is a signatory of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists and the recipient of the Luff and Lichtenstein Awards, the Distinguished Philatelist Award of the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, and the Thomas Award of the American Philatelic Research Library.

Therefore, it is most appropriate that the Writers Unit 30 of APS place Robert G. Stone's name in its Hall of Fame.

Dr. Max Kronstein

Few philatelists have achieved or ever will achieve the record of service to hobby journalism that belonged to the late Dr. Max Kronstein, who died in 1992 at the age of 97. Nearly 70 of those years included philatelic scholarship and writing. Indeed, as his obituary in *The Airpost Journal* noted, Dr. Max

was a familiar name in European airmail writing even before Lindbergh flew across the Atlantic.

A native of Basel, Switzerland, he later moved to Germany, where he was educated and received a doctorate in chemistry. There he was attracted to aerophilately, growing up around the sites of some of the Zeppelin airship flights. After World War I he began philatelic writing with work on early airmail catalogs. In order to escape Nazi domination, Dr. Max came to New York in 1939, where he quickly found employment as a college teacher and research chemist.

Readers of *The Airpost Journal* and users of the various editions of the *American Air Mail Society Catalog* were the primary beneficiaries of his philatelic work here. Among his series of articles for the former were "Air Mail and the War," written between 1939 and 1946, an important source on rates and routes. Other series dealt with early civilian jet mail and even space vignettes and covers. A regular and reliable contributor to *APJ* for nearly half a century, he was eventually named "Senior Staff Writer." In the *APJ* author index, Kronstein articles outnumber those of the nearest fellow contributor by nearly five times. His articles on foreign pioneer airmail flights were republished in book format in 1978 and his research on rocket mail in 1986. For the catalog he contributed to sections on Zeppelin flight covers and pioneer aviator biographies, among others.

Dr. Kronstein received almost every international airmail award plus the AAMS Conrath Memorial Award and the Gatchell Literature Award. In the words of the obituary, he was, quite simply, the most recognized and honored aerophilatelist in the world. To these honors, we now add elevation to the Writers Unit 30 Hall of Fame.

Arlene M. Van Dahl

Another 97-year-old pioneer in philatelic communications passed away in 1992, the last of a great generation of commercial publishers. Arlene Van Dahl, widow and partner of Al Van Dahl, was co-founder of *Western Stamp Collector*, the much-loved, twice-weekly newspaper now metamorphosed into the weekly *Stamp Collector*. She and Al were pioneers in the true spirit of the West, traveling about as typesetters in the early 20th century from Illinois to North Dakota to Washington to Oregon, always saving toward the day when they could buy their own newspaper.

Once that goal was achieved, they began a stamp feature in their Mill City, Oregon, weekly, capitalizing on their hobby in order to increase income during the hard times of the 1930s. This news sheet soon outgrew its parent and became what subscribers fondly called just plain "Western."

Mrs. Van, as she was known, was a woman far ahead of her time, a full partner with her husband in business as well as family. Working out of a converted chicken hatchery, she did everything: She was reporter, printer, linotype operator, and during the staff shortages of World War II, she became ever more involved with production. After Al's death in 1954, she continued to run the business herself, continuing until 1976, when she finally decided to retire.

Ken Wood, former editor of *Stamp Collector*, wrote in her obituary that the Van Dahls established a tradition unusual in

today's business world—they regarded their readers and advertisers as friends, almost an extension of the "family" that put together the paper. This undoubtedly accounted for the extraordinary loyalty of the readers. Wood concluded, "With Al and along with a handful of contemporaries, Mrs. Van was largely responsible for setting the pattern for commercial philatelic periodicals in this country."

Therefore, Writers Unit 30 of APS is happy to enshrine its former member into its Hall of Fame, where she joins Al to create the first husband and wife team on the roll. □

Procedures for No-Fee WU30 Critique Service

1. Submissions accepted only from WU30 members.
2. *For periodicals:* Submit the most recent issue(s)—if applicable, 3 or 4 consecutive issues. Include postage equivalent to four times the first class mailing fee for WU30 mailing expenses; any unused amount will be returned.
3. *For books/book manuscripts:* Inquire before sending, with brief description of item; please include stamped, addressed envelope for reply.
4. All submissions/correspondence to: Charles J. Peterson, Box 5559, Laurel, MD 20726. [Phone (301) 776-9822.] □

Editor's Bulletin Board

By Ken Lawrence

"*The Philatelic Communicator*, quarterly journal of the APS writer unit, has been transformed under Lawrence's editorship from a quasi-scholarly quarterly into something close to a scandal sheet, sometimes publishing news and commentary that mainstream stamp publications (*Linn's* included) won't touch." That endorsement from Michael Laurence in the August 9 *Linn's* has caused our ranks to swell. Thanks for the plug, Mike.

Close to a scandal sheet? Sometimes the scandals speak for themselves, if someone bothers to report them. Here's an excerpt from Robert P. Odenweller's speech as he accepted the coveted Lichtenstein Award from Roberto Rosende: "We have seen a lot of newspaper articles and activity—most of it contrary to the best interests of philately—in the last year." No doubt reports on Rosende's stewardship of the Philatelic Foundation, or perhaps the ones about PF's wine cellar, are items Odenweller feels were written by those "who, for whatever reason, want to tear down the hobby." *L'habby, c'est moi*, Bob?

Some of the loudest voices heard condemning the uncontrolled early release of nearly every new U.S. stamp issue (bad, I concur) were those of the people who applauded the Postal Service's insider deal with the American Stamp Dealers Association. Under the so-called Postal Connection program managed by ASDA, stamp dealers were favored with shipments of new stamps prior to the date of issue. The new brooms at USPS have swept away (canceled) that program.

Do you remember the squabble over Scott catalog pricing changes after the 1988 edition? One shrill squeal came from antipodal stamp dealer Glen Stephens, who wrote that in the soaring Australian stamp market he'd happily pay more than full Scott for high-value 'roos, and resell them instantly at a profit. Here's the same Stephens in the October 1993 issue of *The*

Philatelic Exporter: "Back in 1987, only a real stamp addict would outlay \$1,500 on a mint £1 brown and blue Kangaroo stamp, when it was just as likely to be selling for \$1,500 (or less!) in a year's time." (Australian dollars were and are worth about 70 percent of U.S. dollars, so he would have had to pay approximately 1.4 times Scott in his own money to equal the catalog value. Scott catalog values for that stamp were \$2,250 in 1988 [published in early 1987], \$1,500 in 1989, and \$1,100 in 1990. Today it's up to \$1,200.)

Chilling effect. Bruce M. Moyer's \$1 million lawsuit in federal court against Mark Steven Corrinet alleges that Corrinet defamed him in the June 1993 issue of *The Journal of United Nations Philatelists*. The suit is proceeding despite Corrinet's public apology to Moyer. Corrinet has resigned as journal editor and has withdrawn from all public philatelic activity.

James Negus has called on our counterpart in Great Britain, the Philatelic Writers Society, to disband. Instead of renewing his membership, he specified that his money was to be construed only as a subscription to the PWS quarterly, *Philatelic Quill* (which WU30 receives in exchange for the *Communicator*). The July *Quill*, which published Negus's notice, carried an invitation to join WU30 and reprinted a portion of my article "Cast Out the Whiches!" from the Fourth Quarter 1992 *PC*. The journal does not contain PWS membership information, but does provide the editor's address: Tom Wilson, 162 Canterbury Rd., Kennington, Ashford, Kent TN24 9QD, Great Britain.

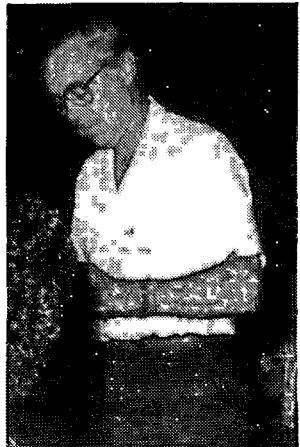
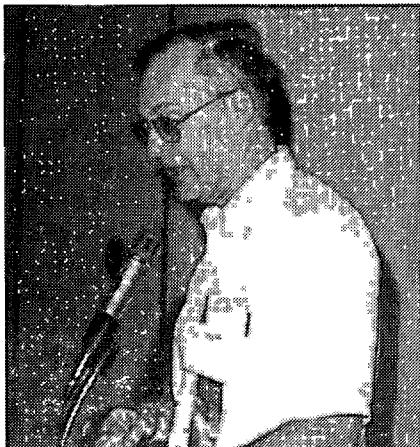
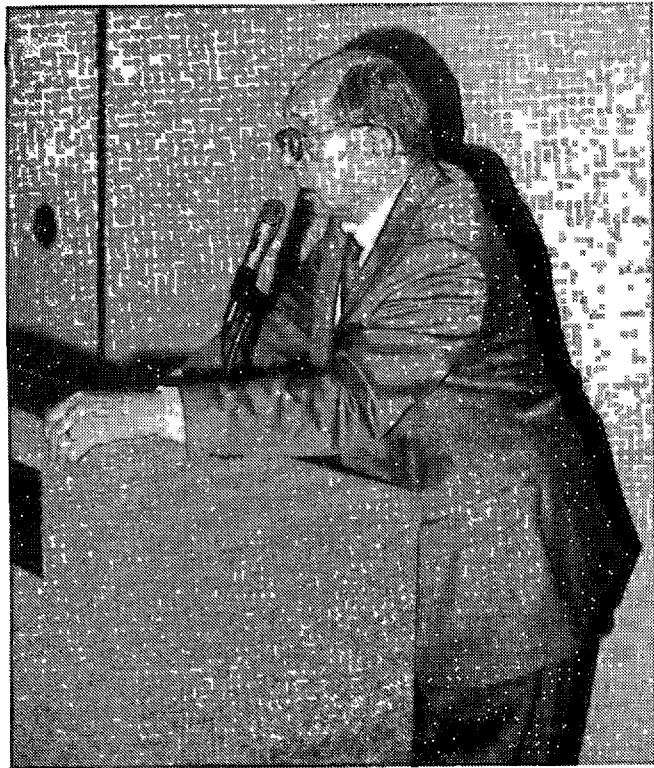
Joseph J. Puleo Jr. of Boynton Beach, Florida, is back doing business in stamps as Michael Pierce, according to a recent advisory notice from ASDA. One of his associates had told me last winter that Puleo had moved on to baseball cards, but evidently he has returned to the philatelic fold. The former editor of *The Stamper* and small-time crook has used a lot of aliases in his day. For his part in a 1984 coin swindle in California, Puleo carried fake identification in the names of Thomas Lambert and Joseph Patone, according to the police report of his arrest. A few years ago, Puleo advertised his regumming and reperforating service under the name Clyde Drysdale III.

WU30 Council member Janet Klug and former Vice-president West Tom Current have published news you haven't read in the weeklies, in *Album Page* and *The Clermont Collector*, respectively. Both reported on the APS Board of Directors meeting in Houston. Tom's address is P.O. Box 4586, Portland, OR 97208; Janet's is P.O. Box 250, Pleasant Plain, OH 45162.

A tip of the hat to former WU30 President Bob de Violini for his years of service to APS as Affiliate Coordinator. I urge all of our members to assist Bob's successor, Mike Wiggins, every way you can. Don't forget that those of us who edit affiliates' publications are often more accessible to the society than are the titled office holders, so be sure to keep Mike informed of your group's activities. Write to him at P.O. Box 71, Webb City, MO 64870.

David A. Kent has replaced Richard W. Helbock as editor of the *Military Postal History Society Bulletin*. Can Dave breathe new life into that publication, or does the former War Cover Club serve mainly as the stamp collector version of

►► Editor (Page 76)



Clockwise from top left: WU30 President Charles J. Peterson addresses the Writers Breakfast in Houston. Dilmond Postlewait, editor of *Precancel Forum*, receives his medal from Alan Warren. Jury chairman Guy Dillaway announces the awards in the STaMpsHOW 93 literature competition. Azeezaly Jaffer presents the Postal Service viewpoint to WU30. Vice-president Robert D. Rawlins picks a door prize winner. Photos by Peter Jehrio, APS Director of Education.

Writers Unit 30 at STaMpsHOW 93

By Alan Warren

The Writers Unit breakfast at STaMpsHOW 93 in Houston attracted about 100 hungry members and guests. President Charlie Peterson gave a brief status of the Unit report indicating that membership was up, costs were under control, and no dues increase was planned for next year. Editor Ken Lawrence ran the door prize drawings, with a number of interesting items donated by APRL from their duplicates.

Charlie then read the profiles of the three who were named

this year to the WU30 Hall of Fame. Robert G. Stone was recognized for his many years of contributions to the field of French philately as editor of the *France & Colonies Philatelist*. Over the years his writings have also appeared in the *Postal History Journal*, *Collectors Club Philatelist*, and *The Essay-Proof Journal*. Many anxiously await his latest contribution, *A Caribbean Neptune*, due any moment from the Philatelic Foundation.

Two deceased members were also named to the Hall of Fame. Both passed away in 1992 at the age of 97. Arlene M. Van Dahl was recognized for her important role in philatelic

publishing as partner with husband Al Van Dahl in founding *Western Stamp Collector*, still published today as *Stamp Collector*. She used her vast experience as reporter, printer, and linotype operator to succeed in the family business.

Pioneer aerophilately writer Max Kronstein contributed to that field for nearly 70 years. He has by far the most entries in the author index to *The Airstop Journal*. Barbara Mueller chaired the Hall of Fame committee and prepared the profiles of the three honorees which appear in detail elsewhere in this issue.

After a few more door prize drawings, Charlie Peterson introduced guest speaker Azeezaly S. Jaffer, Manager of Market and Product Publicity for the USPS. Jaffer collects first day covers and joined the postal service after spending ten years as a public affairs specialist with NASA. He had planned to spend several days at the Houston show, but was delayed by recent announcements of further organizational changes in the USPS.

Despite the reductions in staff, the USPS will still lose between \$500 and \$600 million in this fiscal year. The latest staff changes will bring the various philatelic elements of the postal service together under one organization. These elements will report to the Chief Marketing Officer, Bill Henderson. He is one of five senior vice presidents that also include the chief financial officer, customer services, production and distribution, and general counsel.

Jaffer commented on the success of the recent USPS television spots that generated 500,000 phone calls. MTV and Nickelodeon were the primary sources. He indicated that the postal service is looking to have more new stamps released in conjunction with stamp shows. WU30 members Gary Griffith and Steve Esrati challenged Jaffer on the frustration of getting information out of the public information office and the lack of followup.

Jaffer stated that the USPS realized that writers and reporters are having a great deal of trouble obtaining technical information about stamp production matters, and he would take their needs back to the postal service. He felt that this latest reorganization should improve communications.

Charlie Peterson announced the results of the WU30 elections. Incumbent officers who were re-elected are President Peterson, Secretary-Treasurer George Griffenhagen, Vice President-East Alan Warren, and Vice President-West Robert Rawlins. Re-elected to Council were Russell Skavaril and Janet Klug. Newly elected Council members are Ernest E. Fricks, Charles J.G. Verge, and Rev. Augustine Serafini.

Peterson thanked outgoing Council members Bill Welch and George Martin for their service. The next WU30 Breakfast will be held at the spring meeting of the APS in Sarasota, Florida, February 4-6, 1994. [See outside back cover.] □

Circulation History of Today's Top Nine United States Stamp Periodicals

Average Paid Circulation

	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
Linn's Stamp News	68,346	65,064	83,821	75,938	75,203	71,490	69,702
The American Philatelist	—	—	48,402	55,578	55,665	55,333	55,394
Scott Stamp Monthly	—	—	—	20,835	20,511	19,332	19,363
(Western) Stamp Collector	35,292	27,452	23,473	20,003	18,547	16,895	16,479
Topical Time	—	9,164	8,773	6,781	6,696	6,606	6,521
Stamps	34,316	30,828	22,668	13,654	13,733	8,645	5,643
The Stamp Wholesaler	7,794	9,092	7,929	4,955	4,713	4,667	4,442
Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News	17,817	12,457	7,515	3,824	4,293	4,294	4,038
First Days	—	2,853	3,785	3,801	3,680	3,566	3,671

1993 Circulation of U.S. Stamp Hobby Publications

By Ken Lawrence

During the past year, circulation of *The American Philatelist*, *Scott Stamp Monthly*, and *First Days* increased modestly. Congratulations are in order for the editors of those magazines, their staffs, and their writers.

Figures were down for all four U.S. stamp weeklies, and for

Topical Time and *The Stamp Wholesaler*. The worst loser was *Stamps*, which fell from the top five in circulation for the first time in its history. The paper's nearest-to-filing-date figures are more than ten percent lower than the year's average, indicating that *Stamps* still hasn't hit bottom.

Editors of the other three weeklies all departed from their familiar formats to analyze this year's numbers. For the first

time since he purchased *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, John Dunn had to report a decline and to ponder his future. The policy of reporting only the good news peaked well short of the popularity he had expected. Judging by subsequent editorials, he seems ready to abandon his pollyanna pose for a more combative editorial posture.

In *Linn's Stamp News*, Michael Laurence considered not just the weeklies' performance, but also the slick monthlies and the upstarts. He gave Jan Brandewie's shopper, *Global Stamp News*, credit for successfully breaking new ground in stamp publishing, and acknowledged that Randy Neil and John Hotchner have found a promising niche for their quarterly, *U.S. Stamps & Postal History*.

James A. Magruder II, publisher of *Stamp Collector* and *The Stamp Wholesaler*, took his analysis of the weeklies' circulation figures all the way back to 1947. (Until Congress changed the law in 1946 to cover publications that appeared weekly or more often, only daily periodicals circulated by second-class mail had been required to publish sworn annual circulation statements. In 1960 the requirement was extended to all second-class mailers, although compliance was not universal.)

Magruder compared total circulation of the four weeklies in 1947 (91,768) up to a 1977 peak (153,084), and finally with their 1993 total (95,862), showing that the ending figures were similar to the beginning, "almost the level at which they started 46 years ago."

"If those figures reflect the hobby in general," wrote Magruder, "stamp collecting has lost in 16 years what it took 40 years to build."

Let us note again for the record that the growing circulation of two major monthlies suggests a more complex meaning to the totals. Maybe there isn't enough stamp news to sustain so many weekly publications, but maybe also collectors today require more from their sources of stamp news, such as the membership services offered by APS, which has soared in numbers since 1947, and by specialty societies, of which there are more than ever before.

Actually, Magruder's chart is incomplete for 1947. Besides the four weeklies that survive today, there were two others with respectable circulations, *Weekly Philatelic Gossip* and *Chambers Stamp Journal*, plus a third that appeared two years later, *The Southern Philatelist*. (*Stamp Collector's* forebear, *Western Stamp Collector*, was twice weekly in those days.) Here are the 1949 average paid weekly circulation totals for all of them:

<i>Western Stamp Collector</i>	33,435
<i>Stamps</i>	31,398
<i>Linn's Weekly Stamp News</i>	26,482
<i>Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News</i>	13,905
<i>Weekly Philatelic Gossip</i>	11,300
<i>Chambers Stamp Journal</i>	9,921
<i>Southern Philatelist</i>	3,502

The total is 129,943. We can't know the numbers beyond those because publications like *Scott Stamp Monthly* weren't required to report.

In the intervening years, other publications came and went. *Chambers* went monthly in 1951, and thus dropped off the annual circulation reports. That same year, *The Southern*

Philatelist became *National Stamp News* (thrice monthly). It reached a circulation of 11,408 in 1960, but fell to half that level a decade later and finally called it quits in 1971. By 1960, *Weekly Philatelic Gossip* had fallen to 6,640.

Two important stamp magazines of the 1970s and 1980s, *Stamp World* and *Minkus Stamp and Coin Journal*, never reported their numbers, but two that did were impressive: In 1980, *Stamp Show News & Philatelic Review* reported 13,130 and the *S.P.A. Journal* reported 8,214.

The total circulation of our hobby's top nine newspapers and magazines for 1993 is 185,253. That excludes two that don't file sworn circulation statements. If we were to add *Global* and *USS&PH*, it is possible this was the best year ever for stamp publications. We'll know more after *USS&PH* has qualified for second-class mailing privileges. But even if Magruder is correct in his nostalgic belief that 1977 was the biggest year ever in stamp publishing, those figures ought to be adjusted downward by the thousands of crazed speculators who entered the stamp market briefly during that period. □

► Editor (from page 73)

VFW? Bill Helbock will continue to edit the superb postal history journal *La Posta*, but he wasn't ever able to elicit a flow of good copy from WCC (now MilPHS) members. Good luck, Dave.

New Stamp Publication. Paul Brenner is putting out *Postmark Advisory*, whose frequency isn't stated in its promotional flyer. For information write to General Image, P.O. Box 335, Maplewood, NJ 07040.

The U.S. Philatelic Classics Society has lost all 530 remaining copies of *Bakers' U.S. Classics*, an essential resource for popularizing that organization's specialty. I hope a new edition can be published before too long.

David Torre received my Pick of the Litter-ature Award XIII in our last issue for his scholarship in *The American Revenuer*. I look forward to more such writing, but I give him an F for his full-page ad in *Linn's* touting his STaMpsHOW exhibit, or rather, a U for unseemly.

Revised Deadline. Yes, this issue is later than I had planned, owing to a number of personal circumstances surrounding my move from Mississippi to Pennsylvania that have required more effort than I had anticipated to resolve. The only significant consequence is that this is the only issue you will receive before the Writers' Breakfast scheduled for the APS Spring Meeting in Sarasota in mid-winter, February 4-6, so be sure to order your tickets from George Griffenhagen [see back cover, this issue] right away. All copy for the First Quarter 1994 issue must be in my hands by January 20.

Best wishes for the Holiday Season! □

Confessions of a Part-Time Writer

By Russell Anderson

I'll admit it! Most of my writing is propaganda aimed at promoting the collecting of Scandinavian stamps. I am obviously impressed with the quality of the Nordic stamps—as they prefer the reference. The controlled numbers of annual issues, the

wealth of varieties of classics, and the work of some of the world's best engravers as detailed in *Facit*, provide a relatively inexpensive collecting area.

It didn't start that way. An exhibit of stamps and the artwork involved by artists who are residents of Connecticut spurred me to try publicizing the event. It was held in a New Haven Art Museum. An area stamp club and a bank were responsible for the show. Considerable letter writing and a bit of research led to the obvious. Connecticut is a very desirable residential area close enough to the New York City markets so that artists flock to it and of course many become involved in stamp art.

This in turn led to an article, "No Thanksgiving Stamp," in *Stamp Collector*. My home town of Plymouth, Massachusetts, was a natural. I was soon brought up short with letters presenting credentials of the far South West, Florida, and Virginia claiming a first Thanksgiving. Also arguments about other details of my article turned up. This turned into fun.

The work of Czeslaw Slania, the prolific stamp engraver, led to expanded articles to provide more details than regular news announcements of his latest work. From there the field was almost wide open on Nordic subjects. Christer Brunström of Halmstad, Sweden, a professional writer on the subject, has access to much information on new and future issues as well as contacts in Sweden unavailable to me. His regular columns appear in *Stamp Collector* and *Global Stamp News*. I try to find subjects that have not appeared in his writing. A longstanding love of history, both American and Nordic, provides numerous subjects. Most of these can be illustrated with pertinent stamps.

Several visits to Scandinavia have provided background information, much of which is not easily available to columnists introducing new issues from that area.

A considerable library of philatelically-related catalogs, research writings, and historical materials provide easy access to biographies, events, and anniversaries that are sure to be celebrated with a stamp. A rather chaotic reference file helps with more details. I make no pretense of extensive research into any given stamp's production.

It is odd that a retired industrial arts teacher and department head should be writing articles. A standing joke in many high schools concerns the "grammar masters'" claim that the "wood butchers," "tin knockers," "grease monkeys," and so on are probably mechanically inclined but also probably can't read or write.

It is gratifying to find my efforts accepted and published in weekly, monthly, quarterly, and periodic club papers. Some have been translated into Finnish. The latter articles are a fine souvenir, considering the fact that the only thing I can read is my name at the end! □

Letters

From Daniel J. Siegel: When I joined the Writers Unit, I did not think that I was also joining the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors. Reading your three-page critique of Clyde Jennings's exhibit in the Second Quarter *Communicator* made me wonder if the groups had merged, and no one told the membership.

Clyde Jennings published a book, not for retail sale, but as

a token to give to friends in the hobby. Why this booklet, which I found to be enjoyable reading, warrants a personal attack in *The Philatelic Communicator* is beyond my understanding.

Let's have a journal for and about philatelic writing, and leave the exhibit critiques and personal attacks to others. □

From Calvet M. Hahn: In the Third Quarter 1993 editor Ken Lawrence denigrated the research done by James Baird on the International Vending Machine Company items by claiming he evidences impish, scholarly disrespect for established philatelic fact and wisdom.

While I had no part in the decision to publish this article, I have subsequently read it several times and was greatly impressed by the careful documented analytic approach by which Baird took on the Augustian opinions (or should they be called Augean?) embodied in the Scott listing and its concomitant opinions by expert committees.

Lawrence's appeal in this matter is about the same appeal to authority that condemned Galileo, and about as valid. For the most part, expert committees express *an opinion* that an item is either a genuine or non-genuine example of whatever is cited in the catalogs. In this case expert committee opinions that specific items meet the criteria of the items listed in the catalog have no relevancy to the analysis Baird proposed.

As to the wisdom of relying upon what is in a catalog, many collectors have not always found that wise. 1) For many years the *Scott Specialized* illustrated fakes of various locals. The situation is not fully corrected even today. 2) For much of a century the catalog gave the National Banknote essays used to win the contract full catalog number status as issued stamps. This has finally been corrected although the published research was done sixty years ago! 3) The 211B special printing is still not described. Rather, a substitute is listed, the steam press essay submitted with the 1885 contract. 4) There is still no Scott listing for the 1-cent 1883 Agriculture special printing whose production record is shown on page 56 of Willard's 2-cent red-brown book. 5) The problem of the soft-paper Continentals has been finessed for almost a century, while the secret marks put on the plates (not on the dies) of the 24-cent and 30-cent Continentals are not discussed.

Why is it disrespectful to challenge the reasoning that got an item admitted to the catalog 35 years ago? Does Lawrence propose some sort of time limit for questioning? □

From Alexander D. Kroo: I am in receipt of your letter of August 28th with copies of *The Philatelic Communicator*.

Spreading intentionally through the press false informations and defamatory reports is an offence pursuable by law.

We transmitted the 3 copies of your magazine to the team of lawyers dealing with the "Morrissey" case. □

From Alfredo Neuroni, Alexander Kroo's attorney (to Stuart J. Morrissey and Wayne L. Youngblood): The Secretary General of ASCAT, Mr. Alexander D. Kroo, has instructed me to protect the interests and reputation of his Association and himself which have been seriously affected by the publication in *Scott Stamp Monthly* on the 1.10.92 (don't tread on me), two inaccurate and defamatory articles.

The false and defamatory content of your articles has cast ▶▶

serious aspersions on ASCAT, its Presidente, Secretary General—Mr. Kroo—and members, obviously damaging their reputation. I must require that:

1. You publish in the next edition of magazine a formal denial and retraction of the charges made against ASCAT and Mr. Kroo.

2. You undertake to refrain from publishing any further defamatory articles. If the official denial is not published or further defamatory articles are published, I must warn you that ASCAT and its Secretary General will take further steps in order to protect their interests. □

From L. J. Klein: A flap between the president and the editor—how delightful, how stimulating, and (notice the superfluous comma) how better to encourage readership?

I do not comprehend how an intellectual, informative, well-and interestingly written, thoroughly researched and exceptionally enlightening article (or series of articles and letters) on a clearly appropriate subject could be out of keeping with "Propriety" in this or any publication.

The Lawrence/Jennings series, regardless of whose side one may be on, is welcome relief from the black, cloudless, moonless, starless sky of proper reportage. A little fireworks helps dispel the monochromatic haze of "Ain't it a shame?" commentary on the perpetual shortcomings of the USPS.

I left spaces for quotation marks since all I've got is rabbit tracks. □

Editor's note: Actually I have little quarrel with Charlie Peterson on his point about propriety. Had I realized that he or Roger Schnell would take offense, I would have omitted reference to their points in my letter, which I had otherwise already composed before I read Charlie's message and borrowed those additional ideas. □

Publisher's note: Oh, golly gee! Someone read something I wrote (rabbit tracks)! I sincerely compliment and thank Mr. Klein for his two pair of unclothed ants—he didn't assault my eyes with rabbit tracks! Would that everyone would be so thoughtful in preparation of their manuscripts/letters/submissions (leaving space for quotation marks and many other things)!

And I got to unload several years' worth of !s here! □

From Kenneth T. Stewart: I noticed in the latest issue of the PC another "I'm taking my marbles . . ." resignation. I have always been curious why all these anti-editor comments are continually published in the resignation section. If the comments of quitting members have any validity at all, they should be considered by the board; they should not be used as political propaganda as they now are.

If a member is upset with the actions of the editor, there are legitimate avenues available for this member to be heard either through a letter to the editor before quitting or a sneaky letter to the board. This adolescent habit of flinging mud when someone quits does not do credit to this group as a mature and serious organization.

I am not criticizing the member in this case who quit, but rather the nameless individual within the writers group who has used the ex-member's comments to further their own political aims. □

The editor replies: George Griffenhagen's quarterly column is his to use as he sees fit. George has made known his disapproval of some of my editorial policies for a long time. Thus the handful of malcontents among our members sometimes communicate by writing to him rather than to me, especially those who prefer not to take public responsibility for their views.

In other contexts, George has been a solid supporter of my writing, particularly in the topical area.

The unfortunate aspect of Howard Lucas's resignation is that he had benefited from our critique service but had never troubled to familiarize himself with our give-and-take tradition—the very aspect that makes our critiques useful—before submitting his resignation.

I assume George felt that by quoting from Lucas's letter he was giving voice to other correspondents too timid to speak for themselves. If that's the only way to get their views published here, we should be grateful to George, even though the actual writer, Howard Lucas, was unfair in his characterization. □

Publisher's reply: In his diligent and untiring effort to give our members last-minute and up to date information, and with my full understanding and approval, George Griffenhagen's is almost always the last copy received for each issue. For that reason it is sometimes "edited" (read reduced in text with a strong effort on my part *not* to change meaning) by the publisher, occasionally without the editor's having an opportunity to see the change(s) before publication. I do not recall having to do this to Lucas's comments in the last issue.

Who(m) braced a goose's spouse, anyway? □

From John S. Blakemore: "Philatex '92 Revisited" by Bob Rawlins in the Second Quarter 1993 issue showed interesting and statistically significant curves of award levels for journals and monographs at that 1992 event.

Is literature judged more severely than stamps or postal history? The peaks of the curves were maybe one award level lower than expected, and one may hope that this may remedy itself by the next time a massive literature-only show happens in this country.

Though I have not seen Michael Dixon's monograph on World Series of Philately awards 1988-1992, I'll believe a summary table you show in the Third Quarter 1993 issue, indicating that 54 percent of all awards—presumably for stamps and postal history—were vermeil or gold. I don't think this means that stamp exhibit judging is anomalously generous, however.

WSP shows attract phalanxes of comprehensive blockbuster exhibits, assembled by collectors who yearn for a gold *and* the grand award. Less dramatic exhibits in these shows are typically not exhibited nationwide, and may get only one or two outings per year.

A display that gets a gold at a September WSP show may well be entered in another half-dozen by the following spring. Did Dixon eliminate such duplication in quoting 1,684 gold awards during five years of WSP shows? □

Editor's note: Dixon alluded to the problem but did not solve it completely. □

From Robert Ausubel: In his analysis of the awards at Philatex '92, Bob Rawlins mentioned learning statistics in "postgraduate school." I'm not sure exactly what that is; until I was awarded

a Ph.D. (in chemistry), I was in *graduate* school. Perhaps Rawlins did his graduate work at the *New York Post*.

I am writing to correct an error in his terminology. Rawlins wrote that the "median" is the "arithmetic mean." It is not. The "mean" is the "mean," or average. If a group of numbers is arranged in ascending or descending order, the median is middle value (if the group has an odd number of number[s]) or the average of the two middle numbers (for an even number of numbers).

In expecting a bell-shaped curve, Rawlins assumed that the variables are linear. The number of awards certainly is. But only the judges might know whether the improvement needed to go from one award to the next higher one is the same throughout.

Is the effort to rise from a bronze to a silver bronze the same as that needed to go from a large vermeil to a gold? Who knows?

When statistics is applied to something that is basically unquantifiable, nearly anything can result.

In his "Toll-Free Gets A Lot of Calls," Joe Frye used the French word "débridément" (without putting the foreign term in italics!). It is wonderful how computer[s] can type accents and such not on a standard American typewriter, but Frye has overdone it. No "è" is needed in that word, only a regular "e."

In fact, my 1934 edition of *Heath's Standard French and English Dictionary* lists only the adjective, *débridé*, (meaning unbridled) not a noun *débridément*. If the word is [not?] listed in over 900 pages of a French-to-English dictionary, I conclude that either the word doesn't exist, or it is relatively new. Perhaps sticking to the English, *debridement*, would have been safer.

P.S. I don't know what word processing program you use, but do a spell check on Philatex; the choice in *WordPerfect* is astounding. □

Publisher's note: A bowl of C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁, cream, and his favorite cereal to *another* person making me happy by showing he read something I wrote! If he will accept responsibility for his tiny "missing s and lost 'not'" errors in his letter, noted as corrections[?] in brackets [] above, I will cheerfully accept his (very proper) correction of my misuse of French. Even when an educated French person uses their complex language it looks or sounds misused—*to me*—in my ignorance. The word processor I use is *WordPerfect 5.1* and I was amused by the spell-check on Philatex. Try that USPS person's two names thus. □

From Russell Anderson: I was tempted to say, "Oh forget it, they were writing about worldwide catalogs," but the urge remained.

Facit is easily as good as the *Scott Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps* in detail, and it is a regional catalog. Perhaps that is a possible way to go for the worldwide compendiums in the future.

Facit details the stamps of the eight Scandinavian entities plus Danish West Indies (also in *Scott*) and it is basically the bible for Scandinavian collectors. In addition, its Swedish text is supplemented with a complete English text. The publisher obviously knows where the collectors are.

Facit also includes such items as the names of engravers, a must to admirers of Kuhlmann, Sjöblom, Franzen, Wallhorn, Slania, *et al.*, all top-flight engravers of the miniature.

Obviously catalogs covering worldwide emissions are not able to include the many varieties listed in the specials, but these lesser catalogs often have ideas as to layout and content that are worth study. Scott has finally picked up a third column for mint-hinged values, something the specialized have long done.

Within the region, *Facit* also is supplemented by individual country catalogs for those with highly specialized collections. *Wowern* for Greenland and the Faroes, *Norma* for Finland, *AFA* for Denmark, *Norgeskatalogen* for Norway, are examples.

Facit fills a middle ground, is more detailed and often more accurate than the broader-range worldwide editions. Spinoffs include a volume for postal history collectors and a simplified color version much like the USPS annual catalog of United States stamps. Another idea that Scott and others might consider? □

From Jason Manchester: Recently I had the opportunity to talk with an exhibitor at the literature competition at STAMPSHOW 93. I had been a judge and had been corresponding after the show with this exhibitor about improvement in his journal. I am a member of his group.

When I received the Third Quarter 93 issue of his journal I was amazed by his discourse about the judges' remarks from the show. He did not know how many judges there were. He knew the name only of the chief judge who had signed his critique.

I phoned the editor and asked him what he received from STAMPSHOW 93. His reply, confirmed by another exhibitor, was: Ribbon, Medal, Certificate, Palmares, Critique, Sheet. NO PROGRAM!

I am the literature coordinator for Colopex, and have routinely sent each exhibitor all of these, plus a program, plus a show cover. Also when literature ordering information is not part of the program, each participant is sent that as well. Literature exhibitions should send a program to each entrant. This is more than a courtesy, since most literature exhibitors cannot personally attend the show. The program becomes the major link between the activities of the show and the absent exhibitor.

Seeing one's name in the show program is an encouragement of no small value. The names of the literature judges should also be available to the exhibitor. □

From Lawson P. Entwistle (to Alan Warren): In your review of "Undercover Addresses of World War II" you have committed the most serious of all errors—you have misspelled the author's name. Not once, but twice!

As you probably imagine, the same thing happens to me. Better luck next time. □

From Alan Warren (to Lawson P. Entwistle): Thanks for pointing out my gaffe in the Second Quarter issue of *The Philatelic Communicator* wherein I manage to spell Charles Entwistle's name correctly at the beginning of the review, but then proceed to insert the unwanted "h" twice in the text. I recently came upon the name "Birtwistle," so that by now, with your letter, I should be well indoctrinated. □ □

The problem for Americans is that "whistle" is such a common word. Ask most Americans to spell "Wedgwood," and they will invariably insert an "e" between the g and the w. I also get rather uppity when someone tries to "Allan" or "Allen" me—which happens rather frequently. Even a number of my relatives will manage to spell my first name correctly on the envelope, then proceed to massacre it in the salutation. □

Editor's note: Actually this demonstrates the problem that arises when Joe Frye keeps too many versions of the same article in his computer. Alan has misspelled Entwistle for several years, and I have corrected it each time. It was correctly spelled throughout on the proofs that Joe sent for my approval, but in the final printout for the printer he used an earlier version, only partly corrected. □

Publisher's comment: *Mea culpa!* I know how Entwistle spells his name and am ashamed that I didn't catch this. My own full name as I legally sign it carries eight letters. About a fourth of incoming mail has an atrocity perpetrated on it. □

From George Griffenhagen: As the relatively new editor of the American Topical Association's bimonthly journal, *Topical Time*, I have been encountering a problem which I never experienced in sixteen years as editor of a national pharmacy journal. I am chagrined at the lack of respect for, or lack of knowledge of, the copyright laws by many authors writing in various philatelic journals. And some of these authors are well known to the philatelic world.

Copyright laws are designed to protect both the publication and the author from unauthorized use. Many philatelic periodicals are protected by copyright, and even when they are not covered by a copyright, there is a gentlemen's agreement that the source of the original publication should be recognized in subsequent reprints of the same article.

It is totally unacceptable for an author to submit the same manuscript at the same time to two or more periodicals for publication consideration unless such action is clearly disclosed to the editors of each periodical. Worse yet, some authors recycle old published articles and submit them in manuscript form without mentioning that the manuscript had been previously published.

In the past year, I accepted several manuscripts for publication only to discover that the identical article appeared in another philatelic periodical even as I was reading proof; obviously I cancelled publication plans. In another instance, I discovered that the identical manuscript had been published in my own journal some ten years earlier.

I hate to question the integrity of authors, but I am about to institute a procedure of requiring a statement from authors of manuscripts attesting that the manuscript has never been published before, and that the manuscript has not been simultaneously submitted for publication consideration to one or more other philatelic periodicals.

Republishing permission should always be requested from the original editor. If an author receives a request to reprint one of his or her articles, it is best for the author to turn the request over to the original editor with a statement that the author has no objection to having the article reprinted. I have no objection

to reprinting articles; in fact, I encourage them as long as the author abides by his or her responsibility.

If the author is revising or expanding an earlier article for publication in another periodical, the original source of the earlier article should be mentioned in the new article. This may be done either in the bibliography or in a note either at the beginning or at the end of the article.

Let us hope philatelic authors will take note, and abide by copyright laws that have been created to protect both the publisher and the author from unauthorized use. □

From John Campbell (to Joe Frye): As a recently paid up new member of WU30 I was really pleased to receive the First Quarter 1993 issue of *The Philatelic Communicator*. It must be one of the few philatelic journals that I have read cover to cover and found all the content both interesting and stimulating.

I find the layout and presentation excellent. It is very pleasing to my eye.

As a printer in New Zealand for the past 40 years, I can get quite critical. Your efforts came up trumps. □

Reviews

The Congress Book—Third Time Around

By Charles J. Peterson

The [American Philatelic] Congress Book edited by Michel Forand. 59th edition, 1993. ISBN 0-9293333-19-5. Hard cover, offset, 7 1/4 by 10 1/4 inches, v+185 pages, well illustrated. \$25 from the APC, c/o Dr. Russell V. Skavaril, 222 East Torrence Road, Columbus, OH 43214-3834.

I reviewed the 1991 *Congress Book* for *The Philatelic Communicator*, which I looked at as a transitional effort for the book's new editor; I then was called on to examine the 1992 edition, in the sense of editor Michel Forand's first "full responsibility" effort. This year, at Ken Lawrence's urging, I'm discussing the publication primarily on its own terms as a book.

The stated content of the *Congress Book* is "original philatelic papers presented by invitation." It's obvious that an effort was made in this year's volume to bring in material that is "original" in the sense of authorship but also in the sense of providing a more diverse subject matter than is generally encountered in this publication. Thus we find an article on "Transatlantic Correspondence during the War of 1812" (J.C. Arnell); a look at stamps and postal history of the independent Trucial States, 1963-73 (Ken Lawrence); Pat Herst writing on the flight of the Vin Fiz; an intensive discussion of the New Zealand "Penny Dominion" issue (Paul E. Tyler); Carroll Lloyd's article on Haiti formula cards [a major exception to the "new subject matter" effort—in recent years the *Congress Book* has become a significant home for specialized articles on Haitian philately]; treatment of the postal history of the World War II Japanese occupation of the Netherlands Indies (M. Hardjasudarma); and "Collectible Stamped Documents: Selected Forms Used by the U.S. Consular Service," a 37-page, heavily illustrated report by William H. Waggoner.

The effort succeeds in providing diversity; it does not do well either in providing material that will be of use and interest to the majority of subscribers, or in general readability. I

consider myself a philatelic generalist, and readily go through any publication that comes to hand; I found I could not make my way through the 1993 *Congress Book* at one sitting because I found so much of it to be uninteresting, turgid, or otherwise off-putting.

Arnell's article, for example, is essentially a discussion based on selected pieces, rather than a comprehensive treatment illustrated by examples, and does not present a fully sustained, logical argument. The treatise on stamped consular forms gives considerable space to a very tangential collecting specialty; it's definitely a well-researched piece, but much more appropriate as a stand-alone monograph than as an article in the *Congress Book*.

Pat Herst gives a typically Herstian presentation, interesting and readable as always but more evocative than instructional. Of the remaining "deep research" articles, I found Paul Tyler's work on the "Penny Dominion" interesting and informative, and it will undoubtedly serve as a long-term reference work; however, its impact and readability is spoiled by extremely bad photo reproductions. Lloyd's article on Haiti's formula cards is definitive, and the appropriate scope and length for the APC book—albeit quite specialized—but again, photos are not the best (problems with imbalanced lighting?). Prof. Hardjasudarma's continuing work on the wartime postal history of the Netherlands Indies is another good reference piece, which seems well-placed in an anthology such as the *Congress Book*. Finally, there's the one *tour de force* of the volume: Ken Lawrence's well researched, argued, and written piece that takes an insightful new look at the disparaged collectibles of the independent Trucial States.

Aside from some execrable photos, production is generally very good; the printers misdated the front cover as "1992," but almost all copies were neatly corrected before release.

In summary: reasonably well done, a commendable but less-than-successful try for more diversity, some solid reference material and meat for specialists. Worth the price of admission.

Since this is the last time I plan to review this APC publication for *The Philatelic Communicator* (at least for the foreseeable future), I have one further quibble. What is the correct bibliographic citation format for this book? Theoretically, it is an annual release, and thus should be categorized as a serial publication and bear an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)—as does, for example, *Linn's Stamp Yearbook*. That would call for title, volume, date.

However, prior to 1988 the annual was only registered with a Library of Congress number, and with the 1988 edition it added an International Standard Book Number. Considering the format changes editor Forand made with the 1992 edition, I tend to agree that the publication is best viewed as a non-serial anthology (*i.e.*, a book). But if that's the case, should we list it as shown on the title page (*The 1993 Congress Book*), the cover (*Fifty-Ninth American Philatelic Congress*), the spine (*59th American Philatelic Congress Book*), or as referred to internally, in various papers of the American Philatelic Congress, and by the philatelic world in general (the 1992, 1993, *etc.* *Congress Book*)? My choice is shown at the top of this review; I don't particularly care what the APC chooses, but it would be nice if

they were consistent about it. [And while they're at it, the book colophon and contents page refer to "The" American Philatelic Congress, Inc., while title page, society logo, and society letterhead have no "the" in the organization's name. Sure makes it tough to write proper footnotes and bibliographies!] □

Forging Ahead

By Alan Warren

Focus on Forgeries: A Guide to Forgeries of Common Stamps by Varro E. Tyler. 6 by 9 1/4 inches, 158+x pages, illustrated, hardbound. ISBN 0-940403-56-0. \$30 (\$14.95 softbound) postpaid from *Linn's Stamp News*, Box 29, Sidney OH 45365.

Out-Foxing the Fakers by Jean-François Brun, translated by Raymond Gaillaguet. 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches, 124 pages, illustrated, hardbound. ISBN 0-933580-15-4. \$35 (\$28 for APS members), from American Philatelic Society, Box 8000, State College PA 16803.

Varro Tyler is recognized for his many years of writing on the subject of forgeries, particularly his earlier work *Philatelic Forgers: Their Lives and Works*. That book, originally published by Robson Lowe in 1976, was completely revised and reprinted by *Linn's* in 1991. He also chairs the APS Committee on Fakes and Forgeries.

The present book is a compilation of some 150 of his columns that have appeared under the same title in *Linn's Stamp News*. The book is arranged alphabetically by country, and the detailed table of contents includes the stamps covered within the book. Each page of the book is devoted to one stamp issue and includes illustrations of both genuine and fake items, with a magnified detail of a major distinguishing characteristic.

The illustrations are quite clear. Tyler points out that many lesser valued stamps have been forged that often fool collectors who do not think it worthwhile to have an inexpensive stamp expertized.

I was glad to find in this volume the first forgery I ever purchased, unwittingly as a youngster, from Gimbel's stamp department no less. It was the 1862 5-cent Jefferson Davis with the short lower bar on the "F" of FIVE CENTS. It turns out to be a reprint by J. Walter Scott from before the turn of the century.

In addition to the detailed table of contents, a very good index is also included, which incorporates people's names such as Moens, Fournier, Earee, *etc.* One advantage of the softbound over the hard edition is that the cover is illustrated with some text. It is ironic that the cover is depicted on page 157 of the hardbound edition since that format has only the typical *Linn's* navy blue cover with gold stamping.

The APS offers another text for your library on fakes with Brun's book, which has been rendered into excellent English by Ray Gaillaguet and edited by John E. Lievsay. The original appeared in two French editions as *Faux et Truqués*. A major restraint is that the book focuses almost entirely on items of France and the French colonies. However, the principles described pertain to forged stamps and faked covers of any country.

Brun begins with forged stamps and describes the various methods of stamp printing. This background is needed to

understand those forgeries printed by the same technique as the original, as well as those printed by other methods. He distinguishes counterfeits from forgeries by categorizing the former as completely created *reproductions*, and the latter as *copies* including those made freehand.

Next he describes altered stamps as those that have had something added or removed, or are otherwise transformed. An example would be a forged overprint on a more common stamp. A transformation is typically a color alteration.

However, one of the real values of this book is the extensive discussion on faked covers. Stampless covers have had franking added to them, and other covers were doctored with additional markings. Some of the items shown are fabricated completely including a *Ballon Monté* cover.

The work of major forgers and the faking of expert certificates conclude this important book. Illustrations are quite good throughout, especially the four centerfold pages in color. The usefulness of the book is diminished by the absence of an index. □

Biographies for Joe Plateblock

By Barbara R. Mueller

Linn's More Who's Who on U.S. Stamps by Richard Louis Thomas. 5½ by 8½ inches, soft cover, viii+279 pages, illustrated. ISBN 0-940403-50-1. \$14.95 postpaid (hardcover "library" edition \$30.00 postpaid) from *Linn's Stamp News*, P.O. Box 29, Sidney, OH 45365.

In a book like this, would you expect to find a biography of John Donne or Myron? Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer or Hiram Powers? Sorry, you will have to read it to find their connection with U.S. stamps. But the inclusion of these personalities is indicative of the difference between Thomas's earlier volume and this new one.

Besides people pictured on stamps issued since the 1991 publication of that first book, an amazing variety of new names appears in the now-familiar one-page, "bonsai biographies," as author Thomas refers to them. He was able to add all these 257 personalities because he expanded his parameters and in a much-needed preface he set them out.

The new thrust is toward depiction of multiples of people, especially as shown on famous paintings of historical events like the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the surrenders of Burgoyne and Cornwallis, the landing of Columbus. Although the major players have already been written up, this time the minor players are identified, no mean feat. As Thomas said in regard to the signing of the Mayflower Compact and the landing of the Pilgrims, "I wrote biographical sketches of all I could find references to. Alas, I was not able to identify who is who on the stamp, but I know they are somewhere in the picture."

Going beyond purely historical connections, he progresses to artists if their names appear on stamps or if their work is easily recognizable even if not attributed specifically, but stamp artists and designers are not included. If a famous name appears on a stamp that marks an event or object, it qualifies—thus Verrazano, Zeppelin, Otis, Stutz.

Therefore, there are some truly useful sketches here, far beyond the usual George Washington/Clara Barton ilk, so there

is no question about the book's utility as a reference for philatelic journalists. I am comfortable recommending it without reservation for this purpose; I could not do the same for its predecessor.

In a review of the latter in the September 1991 *U.S. Specialist*, I objected to the fact that the book had no bibliography to back up the biographies and, indeed, no indication of the author's qualifications for his task. Both omissions diminished the book's value, especially to writers on philatelic subjects.

I like to think that someone noted my criticisms, for in this second volume there are 20 pages of bibliography that are arranged according to the individual subjects, furnishing valuable leads to further information, plus six pages of preface dialogue by the author with the reader explaining his project and its challenges.

It turns out that he is a retired ophthalmologist whose thematic collecting activities led him to develop these bios for his specialty. He gives much credit to the *Linn's* staff for tightening and polishing his work, so it is those folks I still must fault for such stylistic gaffes as the opening sentence of the Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo sketch: "In Southern California, the name Cabrillo is well known. After World War II, four major freeways were built leading to the city's suburbs: Mission Valley, Wabash, Montgomery and Cabrillo." What city? OK, anyone who has ever been to San Diego knows and later references make the identification clear. Still, this is a poorly constructed sentence that the editors should have caught.

A similar assumption of prior knowledge leads to another confusing lead sentence, this one in the Isaac Allerton biography: "Isaac Allerton was one of the most important members during the Leiden period and during the first ten years at Plymouth." All right, even if you have no idea who Allerton was, the reference to Plymouth and the illustration of the 5-cent Pilgrim Tercentenary stamp will clue into the fact that this fellow was a leading Pilgrim. But be honest—if the sentence had to stand alone could you guess Allerton's significance?

Or take Cole Porter. In the acknowledgments, Thomas credits Allison Cusick for calling attention to an error in the original biography in which it was stated that Porter joined the Foreign Legion in Paris in World War I. Yet turn to Porter's bio on page 187 and you will find this sentence: "It has been reported that Porter joined the French Foreign Legion as a romantic gesture of renunciation following the failure of the musical [See America First]." Sloppy editing again.

But in spite of all this, the book is useful to the philatelic community, even Mike Laurence's mythical reader, Joe Plateblock. □

Marvin's Manual: A Sequel

By Alan Warren

Domestic Mail Manual: Transition Book, nominally 8½ by 11 inches, perfect bound with three hole punching, 282 pages, United States Postal Service, Washington DC 20260, July 1, 1993; no price given.

Among my criticisms of Issue 46 of the newly revised *Domestic Mail Manual* (Third Quarter 1993 *Philatelic Communicator*, pages 48, 57-8) was the fact that reference was made to

a so-called *Transition Book* without explanation, and that there was no longer a section on philately. These two matters have now been redressed with the appearance of the *Transition Book*.

According to the introductory statement of Richard D. Weirich, Vice President for Information Systems of the USPS, ". . . this document shows *entire sections* that contain significant internal postal instructions and major recommendations to customers" that normally appeared in the earlier version of the DMM but not in the revised Issue 46.

The *Transition Book* (TB) begins with a cross reference table showing what material in the old DMM appears in the new version and what is now in this TB. The section numbering system was completely revised from the old DMM to the new version in DMM 46. However, those sections of the old DMM now carried in the TB have the original numbers. Although the TB has no index, it does contain a detailed table of contents.

The TB carries sections on domestic mail; express mail; second, third, and fourth class mail; automation-compatible mail; and special services such as insured, COD, registered, certified, money orders, etc. Of particular interest to collectors is Section 160 in Chapter 1 entitled "Philately." This appears to have been reproduced *verbatim* from DMM Issue 45 with the same illustrations of postal markings. The only difference is that the TB uses larger type, so it is easier to read.

Here the collector will find the familiar information on temporary philatelic stations, mail order sales, cancellations for philatelic purposes, first day of issue details, flight covers, and philatelic cover servicers and dealers. Thus the information for collectors that was missing in the newly revised DMM Issue 46 has been retained in the TB. The TB is in effect July 1, 1993, through June 30, 1994. The DMM formerly was issued in revised versions on a quarterly basis.

The TB was sent automatically to all current subscribers of the DMM. The public can obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents of the U.S. Government Printing Office. However, the TB does not indicate the address or whether there is a cost. It states that for the public the TB is available from the GPO ". . . on a one-time basis." □

Wells, Fargo Handstamps—Categorically

By Charles J. Peterson

The Handstamps of Wells, Fargo & Co. 1852 to 1895 by John F. Leutzinger. Second edition. Published 1993 for Western Cover Society by Leonard Hartmann. ISBN 0-917528-11-5. Hard cover, offset, 6 1/4 by 9 1/4 inches. Front + x + 371 pages, illustrated; edition of 750 copies. \$45 postpaid from the publisher, P.O. Box 36006, Louisville, KY 40233.

The first edition of this work (1968, with at least one major supplement in 1971) set the standard for classifying and cataloging Wells, Fargo handstamps. It has long been out of print, and publication of a new edition has been eagerly awaited by collectors of that material. In brief, it is an attempt to categorize Wells, Fargo handstamps and to list the individual offices known to have used each type marking.

The new edition makes a number of improvements: it's hardbound, rather than looseleaf, reflecting its relative "completeness" after many years of addenda and corrigenda to the

earlier work; there's a comprehensive alphabetical listing of town names (with state/territorial location), in addition to the separate listings for individual states and territories; there's also an alphabetical index of offices, keyed to the marking types recorded for each office; the chronology of important dates has been significantly revised; photos have been added, to include illustrative examples at the head of each catalog section ("group"); and there have been numerous updatings within the catalog sections. As it stands, it provides a unique and useful guide to all those interested in studying and collecting Wells, Fargo material.

The catalog relies on identification of handstamp types, which the author has categorized into 25 groups. This is of course the difficulty facing any cataloger—how to subdivide the material in a manner that readily allows users to find what they're looking for—and it's a particularly challenging task with cancels and other postal markings.

Leutzinger has come up with a reasonably workable system, which is based predominantly on the *content* of the markings: with "Express" (Figure 1) and town name; "Express," (Figure 1) town name and state; "EXPRESS" and town; same,

Express

(Figure 1)

with double outer lines; "AGENT" or "AGENCY"; steam-boat markings; Pony Express; "DEPOT" or "STATION"; name of agent; other permutations that involve presence of month, day, year date, time of day, etc.. However, other Leutzinger groups are assigned based on *shape/design* of the markings (oblong, straightline), and still others relate to *usage* (handstamped franks, supplementary, emergency, and provisional, etc.)

As a result, the groups are neither fully exclusive nor inclusive. Group 1, identified as handstamps on covers *without* Wells, Fargo printed franks, includes marks that remained in use during the pre-printed frank period; fortunately, the author provides a clear statement alerting readers to that later use, and provides several references to other groups. Not so clear is the reason for a BENICIA black strike listed as Type 1-24, an identical appearing BENICIA in red as Type 6-5, and a similar BENICA [sic] in blue (attributed to Benicia, with no reference to the apparent spelling error?) in the tracing as Type 6-6. Other cases of overlapping occur throughout the catalog.

Several groups that are clearly defined as to appearance include "exceptions" that could well belong to other groups. Thus, Group 12 (whose chief characteristic, similar to Group 11, includes month and day), includes Type 12-7, "(d)istinguished by lack of date in center," as well as Type 12-8, which includes a time entry (although Group 19 is reserved for time of day markings). Group 19, in turn, holds Type 19-6 that *does not* have time of day, but instead shows PAID where the time entry would be. "PAID" also shows up in Type 16-18 (with no year designation) and in Type 16-33 (with neither day, month nor year)—this in a group categorized as "month, day and year dated handstamps."

Finally, there are numerous and significant variances between the table of contents and the individual group titles and

introductions. In such cases, the contents page is usually incorrect, either in nuance or in blatant error. The most egregious case is in Group 10 (identified in the contents as "No EXPRESS, (Figure 2) town only" and in the catalog as "EXPRESS (Figure 2) in center, town and state"). Such errors are most unfortunate in a catalog that depends on accurate description for its categorization and identification.

The book is still a useful reference despite these problems, but it could have been much better without them. Categories and subdivisions need to be chosen with care. If at all possible, a group should include all examples that match its own unique criteria, while excluding all items that meet the criteria of any other group. That's not always feasible, and some compromises may be necessary. In such cases, it would be helpful to include a decision matrix in the introductory material, such as: Does the cover have a pre-printed Wells,Fargo frank? (If no, see Group 1.) Is the handstamp [straightline, circular, oval, octagonal, rectangular, shield, unframed]? Does it have a central [Express, (Figure 1), EXPRESS, AGENCY/AGENT, DEPOT, etc.]? This type of quick identifier reduces the problems of overlapping designations, and can also allow for the exceptions without forcing readers to thumb through the catalog in search of a matching illustration. Given the now standard nature of the Leutzinger catalog, revision of the categorization system seems impractical—but it's still not too late for an accompanying identification matrix. □

French Railway Mail from its Beginning to 1870

By Ernst M. Cohn

La Poste Ferroviaire des Ses Débuts à 1870 Volume 2, part 1 of *Encyclopédie des Timbres-Postes de France* of the Académie de Philatélie by Pierre Lux. 134 pages, many illustrations and maps, 8 1/4 by 10 1/4 inches, softbound. Ffr 220 + 20 for postage, payable to Académie de Philatélie, from M. Arnaud de la Mettrie, 47 blvd. Garibaldi, F 75015 Paris, France.

Volume 1 of this encyclopedia was published in 1968. This first part of Volume 2 contains a preface, an introduction, six chapters, two appendixes, and a bibliography.

Main chapter headings are—relationship between post office and railway companies: until December 31, 1848; from January 1, 1949 to December 31, 1851; 1852 and intermediate (in-route) services; from the end of 1852 to the fall of 1854; from the end of 1854 to the summer of 1870.

The first appendix contains article 56 of the rules made by the finance ministry (of which the post office was part) as regards train transport of mail. Appendix 2 is an alphabetic list of railway handstamps.

Though the first French railway started to operate in February 1823, the first order for free transport of mail dates from July 17, 1837, and applied to the line from Mulhouse to Thann in Alsace. Some 13 maps of France throughout the book trace the development of the railway mail network thereafter.

The first train post offices operated between Paris and Rouen in 1845. Intermediate service, *i.e.*, marking and sorting of letters received en route, started in 1852 between Paris and Strasbourg. From 1855 on, railway postmarks indicate day service by an octagonal inner "ring" and night service by a

circular inner ring in the two-ring devices. Mailmen on trains got special postmarks from 1865 on, the so-called "courrier convoyeurs" marks. By 1873 the last mail-coach was retired.

The book is beautifully produced, except that many of the cover photos are surprisingly poorly reproduced. Still, it is the encyclopedic guide to early French railway markings. □

Finland's Rail Parcel Stamps

By Alan Warren

The Railway Parcel Stamps of Finland by Kaj Hellman and Björn-Eric Saarinen, bilingual in Finnish and English, 7 by 10 inches perfect bound, illustrated, soft covers. (Oy Kaj Hellman, Espoo, Finland, 1993). \$30 postpaid from Philatelic Bibliopole, Box 36006, Louisville KY 40233.

The authors point out that the 1955 edition of a book by E.A. Hellman on this same subject was limited to 200 copies, and quickly sold out. This new book is printed in an edition of 800 copies. Values are shown in U.S. dollars. It is essentially a catalog of the railway parcel stamps of Finland used for a century from the 1860s until the early 1960s. Credit is given to a number of sources of information by collectors/authors in Finland, Norway, Sweden, and England.

Co-author Saarinen has obtained much information from state archives and museums. Some corrections are provided to information given in the earlier book. What were once believed to be the earliest railway parcel stamps turn out to be special stamps to pay for additional delivery to the addressee's home.

The Helsinki - St. Petersburg rail line was owned and operated by the Finns. Personnel at the stations, even on the Russian side, were primarily Finnish. This relationship continued until 1918.

In 1922 the Finns contracted with an insurance carrier, resulting in the issuance of new stamps. Rate tables are shown for varying distances and package weights for each time period. The Finnish text accompanying the tables has not been translated into English.

The English translation leaves much to be desired, with examples of poor sentence structure and errors of spelling and grammar. The black and white illustrations are quite good. Occasional view cards are shown for variety and to give some idea of how trains and stations looked at the time. The covers bear excellent color illustrations. One photo caption on page 22 was omitted and is pasted in.

A folded map is included as an insert, showing railway routes from 1912 to 1937. An extensive bibliography concludes this catalog which will be of interest to Scandinavian collectors and RPO enthusiasts alike. □

Creating Cachets

by Alan Warren

Handcrafted Cachets: The Make-Your-Own Cachet & Envelope Handbook by Gene H. Russell. Third edition, 114+v pages, softbound, saddle stitched, 6 by 9 inches, illustrated. (American First Day Cover Society, Tucson Arizona, 1993), ISBN 1-879390-15-9. \$13.95 postpaid from AFDCS, Box 1335, Maplewood NJ 07040.

Here is a good how-to-do-it book for those with a creative

bent. Using simple materials generally available from stationery or art supply stores, one can create his or her own cachets for first day covers or special events. This is the third edition of a popular handbook for first day enthusiasts. Each edition has followed the same basic layout and format.

Over forty different methods of creating cachets are described in easy step-by-step methods. Each technique begins with a list of materials and tools needed for the project, the stepwise "recipe" for creating the covers, and some illustrations of typical results of the method.

The first section deals with materials attached to the envelope such as labels, seals, transfer letters, photos, and even stamps. Another section describes wet transfers and photocopying. Hand drawn and painted cachets using a variety of drawing tools and paints are discussed in detail.

The section on printed cachets includes not only the expected woodcut and linoleum methods, but some unusual techniques such as thumbprints and carved potatoes! A new section for this edition is computer-generated cachets. Each section concludes with a couple of references for additional information.

A useful glossary defines the terms and tools used in the text. Although the book lacks an index it does have a useful table of contents. If the rapid sell-out of the second edition is an indication, I suspect this new version will sell quickly. □

Literature Awards

STAMPSHOW 93

Houston, Texas, August 19-22, 1993.

Jury: Guy R. Dillaway, chief judge. Jason H. Manchester and Alan Warren. Hubert C. Skinner, apprentice.

Gold with Felicitations

A Postal History of the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines, 1941-1945, E. A. Garrett.

Gold

The Chronicle of the U.S. Classic Postal Issues, Vol. 44, T. F. Allen.

Congress Book 1992, M. Forand.

The Penny Post, M. Richardson.

Postal History Journal, H. F. Stone.

Vermeil

Senator James A. Calder's Complete Plating of the Canada 17-cent Jacques Cartier from the 1859 Cents Issue, C. Verge.

Philitek 92, H. Stone.

The American Revenuer, K. Trettin.

British Caribbean Philatelic Journal, M. Forand.

The Czechoslovak Specialist, M. Vondra.

Indexes to the Airpost Journal/Aero Philatelist Annals, Anon.

Journal of the Rossica Society of Russian Philately, G. Combs.

Ukrainian Philatelist, I. Kuzych.

Via Airmail, S. Short and C. Ganz, editors.

Silver

The Complete Deegam Machin Handbook, D. Myall.

Definitives of Canada: The Last Quarter-Century, J. Monteiro.

The Mediterranean Mails, F. Stubens.

The Place of Stones - Mafeking/Mafikeng, J. Campbell.

Scandinavian Collectors Club 1993 Library Index and #1 Supplement, Dr. W. Melberg.

A Specialized Duck Stamp Catalogue, B. Dumaine.

Fil-Italia, R. Harlow.

Forerunners - Journal of the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa, B. Brooks.

Ice Cap News, A. Dumont, editor.

The Page and Panel Journal, R. Walenciak.

Philatelia Chimica et Physica, Dr. J. Pollack.

The Revealer, P. Ryan Sr.

Stamp Lover Magazine, M. Furnell.

Tell, M. Wiedenmeier.

USCS Log, R. Rawlins.

Vorlauber, P. Larsen.

Austro-Hungarian Gunboat Mail on the Vistula River, 1914-18, Dr. M. Kamienski and S. Danielski.

A Doubly Extraordinary Polar Expedition, Dr. H. Vogel.

Philatelic Bookshelf, M. Nowlan.

U.S. Notes, Linn's Stamp News, J. Hotchner.

Silver-Bronze

Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Handbook - 1992, Achilles to Zeus, P. Hennefeld.

Morocco Agencies - The Overprinted Edward VII Issues of Great Britain, 1907-1913, M. Gellatly.

Hungary: "Single" Stamps and "Fewest Stamps Used" Frankings during the 1945-46 Hyperinflation, R. Morgan.

Postal History of the International Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1989-90, Dr. H. Vogel.

Vermont Philatelic Index, K. Henson.

Canadian Re-Entry Study Group of BNAPS Newsletter, R. Trimble.

The Ceremonial, S. Pelcyger.

The Computafelist, R. de Violini.

The Duck Report, R. Wahler.

The EFO Collector, H. Gates.

The Florida Philatelist, H. Gates.

Haiti Philately, P. Jeannopoulos.

Lundy Coll. Club Phil. Quarterly, R. Cichorz.

Stamps for Toddlers

By Peter Jehrio

S is for Stamps, the Linn's ABC Book by the editors of *Linn's Stamp News*. 28 pages, 8½ by 11 inches, hard cover. \$9.95 postpaid from *Linn's Stamp News*, P. O. Box 239, Sidney, Ohio 45365.

What a delightful book and idea!

Designed to introduce pre-schoolers to the ABCs, as well as to the fascinating world of stamps, *S is for Stamps* is sure to capture the attention and interest of these youngsters.

For each letter of the alphabet, the book features an animal, person, or thing, along with a stamp illustrating it. The stamps offer a wide variety of such popular topics as butterflies, clowns, dogs, flags, trains, and zebras. The color illustrations are appealing, and the pages' layout attractive.

A nice feature of the book is that the stamps range from very old (starting with the Penny Black) to rather new. In addition, a large number of countries from around the world are represented.

The idea behind the book, according to *Linn's* book editor Donna O'Keefe, is to capture a child's imagination—at a young, impressionable age—with beautiful stamps. This can be "the spark that later kindles an attraction to stamp collecting," she says.

This charming book makes an ideal gift for a youngster. Donating one to your local library's children's section is another fine way to plant seeds for the future of philately. □

Philitex 92—*Bulletins, Catalogs, and Palmares*, (1991-92), Harlan F. Stone, editor.

Silver Award

The One Penny 'Ovava Tree Stamp of Tonga, (1992), Laurence L. Benson.
Vermont Philatelic Index, Karl E. Henson.
Illustrated Dutch-English Philatelic Glossary, (1993) Hans Kremer.
Definitives of Canada: The Last Quarter-Century, 1967-1993, (1993), Joseph Monteiro.

Periodicals

Vermeil Award

Ukrainian Philatelist (1992-93), Ingert Kuzych. [With Felicitations]
British Caribbean Philatelic Journal, (1992), Michel Forand.
The Confederate Philatelist, (1992-93), S. T. Jaronski and G. M. Gwynne.

Silver Award

Forerunners, (1992-93), W. C. Brooks.
Ice Cap News, (1992), A. A. DuMont.
The Page and Panel Journal, (1991-93), R. Walen-ciaik.

Silver-Bronze Award

The Exhibitor, (1991-93), Dr. P. K. Iber and Mary Ann Owens.
Old German States' Notes, (1992), J. R. Gilgis.
Philately Canada, (1992), P. Burega.
Pitcairn Log, (1992), E. Parker.

Bronze Award

Newsletter of the Netherlands Philatelists of California, (1992-93), H. Kremer.
Philamat: A Journal of Mathematical Philately, (1992-93), R. Woodward.

Articles

Vermeil Award

A Re-Examination of the Nord Alexis Issue/Haiti Philately, (October-December 1992), Peter Jeannopoulos.

The Fish and Game Stamps of Marion County Kansas/The American Revener, June 1993, David R. Torres.

Silver Award

Did the Richmond WAY Originate on the RF&P RR? *The Confederate Philatelist*, (November-December 1992).

Silver-Bronze Award

Unauthorized Uses of Confederate Postmaster Provisionals/The Confederate Philatelist, (May-June 1993). □

Chicagopex 93

Special awards to Authors and Editors:
[E = Editor; otherwise Author]

Handbooks

The Posts of Sevenoaks in Kent AD 1085 - 1985 on the Road from London to Rye and Hastings, Archie Donald.

Periodicals

Postal History Journal, Postal History Society, Harlan F. Stone, editor.

Literature—Handbooks

Gold

The Posts of Sevenoaks in Kent AD 1085 - 1985 on the Road from London to Rye and Hastings, A. Donald.

The Complete Deegan Machin Handbook, D.G.A. Myall.

Vermeil

Civil and Military Censorship During World War II
Postal History, H. F. and W. Stich; J. Specht.

Silver

Censorship in the Royal Air Force, 1918-1956, N. Colley; W. Garrard.

Philitex 92, International Literature Exhibition, H. F. Stone, editor.

From Hinrichsen to Kraig: A Collectors' Guide to the Experimental and Early Machine Postmarks of Germany from 1866 to 1908, J. Miller.

Revenue Stamps of Thailand, P. Iber.

Spectacular Greek Rarities. The Inverted Centers of 1927, J. Demos.

Silver-Bronze

Check List of Postage Stamps about Music, A. Grimsey.

Gene Kelly's Catalog of the Fiscal Stamps of the Kantone and Gemeinden of Switzerland, Volume Six, Gene Kelly.

Hungary: "Single" Stamps and "Fewest Stamps Used" Frankings During the 1945-46 Hyper-inflation, R. Morgan.

Postal History of the International Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1989-90, H. Vogel.

Primary Recovery Ship Cover Handbook, R. Cartier.

Second Annual BVI Stamp Exhibition 1992, G. Migliavacca.

Walter G. Crosby, Philatelic Cachet Specialist, W. Stroebel.

Bronze

Third Annual BVI Stamp Exhibition 1993, G. Migliavacca.

Wartime Airmails: The Horseshoe Route, C. Entwistle.

Literature — Periodicals

Gold

Postal History Journal, H. Stone.

Vermeil

Mexicana, E. Nissen, editor.

P.S., Quarterly Journal of Postal History, R. Harris and D. DeBlois, editors.

Silver

The Czechoslovak Specialist, M. Vondra, editor.

Forerunners, W. Brooks VI, editor.

Universal Ship Cancellation Society Log, R. Rawlins, editor.

Vorlufer, J. Doyle, editor.

Silver-Bronze

Astrophile, R. Burton, editor.

The Canadian Connection, J. Peebles, editor.

Fil-Italia, C. Pilkington, editor.

Bronze

Philamat: A Journal of Mathematical Philately, R. Woodward, editor.

Yule Log, K. Ward, editor. □

1993 American Philatelic Congress Awards

General Congress Awards:

American Philatelic Congress — Diane D. Boehret Award (given to a handbook and/or periodical that has won a gold or vermeil at a national literature exhibition during the past year)

Postal History of the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines, 1942-1945 by Eugene Garrett.

Postal History Journal, H. F. Stone, editor.

Eugene Klein Research Award (for the best recent philatelic book written by a Congress member)

Postal History of the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines, 1942-1945 by Eugene Garrett.

Dorothy Colby Memorial Award (for the best article or series of articles published within the last 18 months)

"The U.S. 1893 Columbians and the 1992 Souvenir Sheets" by George W. Brett.

Congress Book Awards

Walter R. McCoy Award (for the best article in the current Congress Book)

"The 'Penny Dominion' of New Zealand" by Paul E. Tyler.

Eran P. Drossos Award (for the runner-up to the best article in the current Congress Book)

"The Formula Cards of Haiti" by Carroll L. Lloyd.

C. Corwith Wagner Award (for the best article on U.S. postal history to the early 20th century)

"Transatlantic Correspondence During the War of 1812"

Helen August Memorial Award (for the best article on modern postal history)

"Reckoning with the Stamps and Postal History of the Independent Trucial States, 1963-73" by Ken Lawrence.

Jere. Hess Barr Award (for the best presentation at the Writers' Forum)

"Postal History of the Japanese Occupation of the Netherlands Indies, 1942-45" by M. Hardjasa-darma. □

1992 APS Chapter Activities Committee

Show Program Critique Awards

Class I: Publications that are single-page programs (i.e., bifold, trifold, etc.) from shows sponsored by an APS Chapter.

Gold

Knopex '92—Fall, Knoxville, Tennessee Phil. Soc., Tom Broadhead, editor.

Vermeil

Houpex '92, Houston, Texas Phil. Soc., W. R. McBride and Georgann Francis, editors.

Wacopex '92, Heart of Texas Stamp Club, Waco, Texas, James Berryhill and Royce Walson, editors.

Silver-Bronze

Tonkapex '92, Lake Minnetonka Stamp Club, Excelsior, Minnesota, Bill Anderson, editor.

Class II: Programs that have multiple pages from shows sponsored solely by an APS Chapter.

Gold

American First Day Cover Society 37th Annual Convention and Exhibition, (in Columbus, Ohio), AFDCS, Lloyd de Vries, editor.

Gulfpex '92, Gulf Coast Stamp Club, Biloxi, Mississippi, R. T. Marousky, editor.

1992 Mid-Cities Stamp Expo, Mid-Cities Stamp Club, Arlington and Irving, Texas, A. P. von Reyn, editor.

Ripex 27, Rhode Island Philatelic Society, Cranston, Rhode Island, J. K. McKenna, editor.

Vermeil

Lakeshore '92, Lakeshore Stamp Club, Inc., Pointe-Claire, Quebec, Canada, Francois Brisse, editor.

Lancopex '92, Lancaster County Philatelic Society, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, L. Eyster, C. Anspach, M. Shirley, editors.

Louipex '92, Louisville, Kentucky, Stamp Society, Inc., T. Sherwood, editor.

Nashville Stamp Show '92, Nashville, Tennessee, Philatelic Society, C. Freeze, editor.

Twin City Stamp Expo '92, Twin City Philatelic Society, St. Paul, Minnesota, R. Olson, editor.

Wilkpex '92, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, Stamp Club, H. Cline, editor.

York County Stamp Show '92, White Rose Philatelic Society of York, Pennsylvania, S. Warner, editor.

Silver

Aapex '92, Ann Arbor Stamp Club, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, H. and D. Winter, editors.
 First Annual Sussex County Stamp Exhibit and Bourse, Sussex County (Georgetown, Delaware) Stamp Club, F. Morris, editor.
 Plymouth Show 23, West Suburban Stamp Club, Inc., Plymouth, Michigan, E. Howell, editor.
 Ropex '92, Rochester (New York) Philatelic Association, Inc., J. Doles, editor.
 Sopex '92, Southern Oregon Philatelic Society, Medford, Oregon, C. Park, editor.
 1992 Upstate Stamp Show, Greenville, South Carolina, Stamp Club, K. Davidson, Editor.

Silver-Bronze

Knoxpex '92—Spring, Knoxville, Tennessee, Philatelic Society, R. Ehrlich, editor.
 Warcopic '92, Warren (Pennsylvania) County Stamp Club, K. Henninger, editor.

Class III: Multiple-page programs from shows co-sponsored either by an APS Chapter, a state federation, or a national or international show/bourse, including those that combine stamps with other collectibles.

Gold

Nojex 1992 Stamp Show, North Jersey Federated Stamp Clubs, Inc., held in Secaucus, New Jersey, J. Francis, editor.
 1992 Philadelphia National Stamp Exhibition, Associated Stamp Clubs of Southeastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, Inc., King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, D. Siegel, editor.
 Sescal '92, Federated Philatelic Clubs of Southern California, held in Los Angeles, California, D. Apgar, editor.
 Texpex '92 Stamp Show, Texas Philatelic Association, Inc., held in Arlington, Texas, A. von Reyn, editor.

Vermell

Aripex '92, Arizona Federation of Stamp Clubs, held in Phoenix, Arizona, R. Corless, editor.
 Peach State Stamp Show '92, Georgia Federation of Stamp Clubs, held in Atlanta, Georgia, Bill Beck, editor.

Silver

Delpex '92, DuPont Stamp Club, held in Wilmington, Delaware, F. Dickson, editor.
 Keystone Federation Stamp Show '92, held in York, Pennsylvania, J. Boyles, editor.
 Rompex '92, Rocky Mountain Philatelic Exhibitions, Inc., held in Aurora, Colorado, R. Ducharme, editor.
 Valpex '92—Spring-Ford Philatelic Society, held in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, H. Ritter, editor.

Silver

Anchorage, Alaska, Philatelic Society, E. Knapp, editor.
 Big Lick Stamp Club, Roanoke, Virginia, W. Kellaris, editor.
 Indiana Stamp Club, Indianapolis, Indiana, E. Shane, editor.
 Knoxville, Tennessee, Philatelic Society, R. Ehrlich, editor.
 Lancaster County, Millersville, Pennsylvania, Philatelic Society, J. Lyman, editor.
 Outagamie Philatelic Society, Appleton, Wisconsin, D. Wydeven, S. Flack, editors.
 Shrub Oak Stamp Club, Yorktown Heights, New York, A. Schaum, editor.

Silver-Bronze

Ann Arbor, Michigan, Stamp Club, Harry Winter, editor.
 Delray Beach, Florida, Stamp Club, L. Land, editor.
 Diablo Valley Stamp Club, Pleasanton, California, G. Land, editor.
 Greenville, South Carolina, Stamp Club, K. Davidson, editor.
 Houston, Texas, Philatelic Society, W. McBride, editor.

Bronze

Pottstown, Pennsylvania, Area Stamp Club, J. Howard, editor.

Class III—Federation publications**Gold**

New Mexico Philatelic Association, Los Alamos, New Mexico, J. Kircher, editor. □

Brasiliana 93 (Partial List)**Gold**

Handbook of Hungarian Precursor-Postage: Cancelling, A. Ber, L. Suranyi, L. Makkai

Large Vermell

The Posts of Sevenoaks in Kent AD 1085-1985 on the Road to Rye and Hastings, G. Donald
A Postal History of the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines 1942-1945, E. Garrett

Vermell

Handbook of the Hungarian Revenues, I. Floderer
Aegean Islands - Italian Military Post Offices - (1897-1943), 2 vol., M. Petradakis
The New Postmaster's Provisional, S. Piller
Facit Postal Cancellations and Postal History, Facit Forlag
Facit Special Catalogue 1993, Facit Forlag
JSCA - Japanese Stamps Specialized Catalog 1993, Japan Phil. Pub.
Postal History Journal, H. Stone

Large Silver

Linn's Plate Number Coil Handbook, K. Lawrence
The Magnificent Collection of Chinese Stamps (Second Series, Vols. VI and VIII), M. Mizuhara
Venice Postal History, F. Rigo
Handbook III of Finnish Cancellations, Finnish Phil. Fed.

A Vocabulary of Philately, Finnish Phil. Fed.
Finnish Post Offices 1638-1985, Finnish Phil. Fed.

Silver

Index of Articles in Finnish Philatelic Periodicals 1984-88, P. Anttila
Finnish Meter Marks, P. Hannula
M-63 Keräilyopas - A Guide to Collecting Finnish M-63 Definitives, J. Jaatinen
Building Postal History Collections, M. Mizuhara
Post and Philately in Wielkopolska, Polish Post District of Poznan
European Letters to Finland, B. Lund
Federation of Norwegian Philatelists Yearbook 1992, Norsk Filatelistforbund
CPS Journal 1992, A. Furusho
China Philately 1992, People's Posts & Tel.

The Canadian Philatelist, S. Thorning**Silver Bronze**

NYRBA Triple Crash and Outlaw Flight Covers, J. Grigore Jr.
Yearbook of China Philately 1992, People's Posts & Tel.
Sakura Catalog of Japanese Stamps 1994, Japan Phil. Soc. Found.
JPS Foreign Stamp Catalogs, 10 vols., Japan Phil. Soc. Found.
The Standard Canada Precancel Catalog, J. Kraemer
Revenue Stamps of Peru, Part I, H. Moll
Israel Postage Stamps 1948-1992 Catalog, Israel Post

The Kiwi, Vols. 40-1, A. Berry

Chinese Taipei Phil. Soc. Bulletins, CTPS

Cyprus Philately, Cyprus Phil. Soc.

Yushu 1992, Japan Phil. Soc. Found.

Taiwan Phil. Bulletin, Vols. 35-36, Kaohsiung Phil. Soc.

Korean Stamp Review, Korean Phil. Center

Bronze

R.A. Villard's Manuscript - Proposed Stamps & Postcards, etc. for the Imperial Chinese Post, People's Posts & Tel.

Knowledge from Postage Stamps, 6 Vols., People's Posts & Tel.

World Stamp Knowledge Manual 1992, People's Posts & Tel.

OCR Reading in New Zealand, D. Smitham

Philippines Postal Catalogue, Republic Period 1946-1990, A. Luspo Jr.

Zeppelin, J. Duggan

Bangkok 1993 (Partial List)**Large Vermell**

The Posts of Sevenoaks in Kent AD 1085-1985 on the Road to Rye and Hastings, A. Donald
Korean Postal History 1884-1905, M. Mizuhara
The American Philatelist, B. Welch

Vermell

Colour Illustrated Stamp Catalogue of China (1878-1949), S. Chan

JSCA Japanese Stamps Specialized Catalog 1993, Japan Phil. Pub.

Linn's Plate Number Coil Handbook, K. Lawrence [with felicitations]

Aegean Islands: Italian Military Post Offices (1897-1943), 2 Vols., M. Petradakis

History of the Australian Military Postal Service (1914-1950), E. Proud

The Postal History of Hong Kong and British Post Offices in the Far East, E. Proud

Russian Postal Censorship 1914-1918, A. Speeckaert

Postal History Journal, H. Stone

Philatelic Literature Review, B. Welch

Commercial Perfins of Australia, J. & M. Grant

Large Silver

Philatelic Literature History and Bibliography 1861-1991, M. Amrhein

Postal Markings of the Canal Zone, 2nd ed., L. Entwistle

The Magnificent Collection of Chinese Stamps, Second Series, Vols. 6, 7 & 8, M. Mizuhara

Philatelic Periodicals of the United States and Canada, G. Van Cott

Silver

History of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, J. Bendon

The Place of Stones, J. Campbell

Headquarters of Polish Post, Post & Phil. in Wielkopolska

The Stamps of Gibraltar, P. Kayfetz

Rare Collection of Chinese Stamps kept by the China National Postage Stamp Museum (the Revolutionary War Period), People's Posts & Tel.

1992 APS Chapter Activities Committee**Newsletter Critique Awards****Class II—Local club publications****Gold**

Athens (Georgia) Philatelic Society, Ed Jackson.
Vermell
 Collectors Club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, D. Siegel, editor.
 Fremont, California, Stamp Club, T. Hayes, editor.
 Germany Philatelic Society, Chapter 16, Timonium, Maryland, O. Clemons, editor.
 Mid-Cities Stamp Club, Arlington, Texas, A. von Reyn, R. Brown, editors.
 Rhode Island Philatelic Society, Cranston, Rhode Island, J. McKenna, editor.
 Wenatchee Valley, Wisconsin, Stamp Association, J. Bay-Dresch, editor.
 Wilmington/DuPont Stamp Clubs, Delaware City, Delaware, J. Graper, editor.

The Postal History of British Airmails, E. Proud
Amexfil, Mexican Assn. of Phil.
Finnish Meter Marks, P. Hannula
Royal Household Mail, G. Morgan
Venice Postal History, F. Rigo
The Canadian Philatelist, Philaprint Inc.

Silver Bronze

The 1931 Polar Flight of the Graf Zeppelin, J. Duggan
The Typographic Overprint Cefalonia-Itaca, T. Exarchos
NYRBA Triple Crash and Outlaw Flight Covers, J. Grigore Jr.
Newsletter of the Fellowship of Samoa Philatelists, G. Hamilton
Standard Catalogue of Malaysia-Singapore-Brunel Stamps & Postal Stationery 1994-5, Int'l Stamp & Coin Co.
Sakura Catalog of Japanese Stamps, Japan Phil. Soc. Found.
JPS Foreign Stamp Catalogs, Japan Phil. Soc. Found.
Malta: Finding a Treasure Trove of Information, P. & B. Kayfetz
KPC Korean Postage Stamp Catalogue 1984, K. Kim
A Selection of Postal History of the Qing Dynasty, Kreta Ayer Stamp Soc.
Building Postal History Collections, J. Matsumoto Jiyuu 1992, People's Posts & Tel.
The Shilling Violet, Phil. Soc. of So. Australia
Siam Lithographed Surcharges 1914-1916, K. Ryan
Sydney Views, B. Hancock
Ice Cap News, J. Williams
History of the Liberated Area Stamps of China, All China Phil. Fed.

Thematic Philately, A. Kurczynski
Anche Chiti Sangahanaya Parichaya literature on rural philately, M. Prabhakara
Senator James A. Calder's Complete Plating of the Canada 17-cent Jacques Cartier from the 1859 Cents Issue, C. Verge
Norwegian Philatelic Yearbook 1992, Norsk Filatelist Forbund
Thal Philately Vol. 9, G. Van Cott
The Standard Canada Precancel Catalogue 1992, J. Kraemer

Bronze

Philatelic News, Greek Phil. Assn. of Thessaloniki
The Influence of the United States Navy upon the Beginnings of the Panama Railroad, J. Grigore Jr.
The South African Stamp Colour Catalogue, L. Hefferman
Gene Kelly's Catalogs of the Fiscal Stamps of the Kantons and Gemeinden of Switzerland Vols. 4 & 5, G. Kelly
Postage Stamp Catalogue of the People's Republic of China 1993, People's Posts & Tel.
Philatelic Bulletin "Berita Filateli", R. Susilo
Catalogue of Polska '93, Polska '93
A Picture Album of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Stamps, People's Posts & Tel.
Hobby of Age, A. Strygin
China Philately News, China Philately News Agency
Cyprus Philately, Cyprus Phil. Soc.
Yushu 1992, Japan Phil. Soc. Found.
Latin America Post, P. Steen
U-phil Times, United Philatelist
CPS Journal 1992, A. Furusho
The History of Blood Transfusion - Man and Blood, M. Kawase

The Last Words

By Joe F. Frye

This edition has been a struggle with space available versus what *had* to be included. I apologise to George Griffenhagen for the squeeze applied to his unusually long (over 25 new members) report, and trust all find it not only readable but interesting and archival.

One niggling problem—the program's dogged determination, during save and retrieval of the 8-point literature awards pieces, to go back to the line above on about ten percent of the entries, insert a [DSrt] and [Tab] near the end of same, then refuse to indent the next line, with the typed-in [Tab]—has been cured.

WordPerfect help line gave the cure, and your humble publisher is disgraced. He must now cease a 50-year habit—using the [Tab] key on typewriter and computer to indent the beginning of a line—and instead use the [F-4] (Indent) key for the purpose.

This issue has perhaps the most words of any so far. *WordPerfect*'s nose count says 22,849 words, 315,220 bytes in the final file.

Much more text was received on diskette, saving a fair amount of keyboarding for me, in no small part due to Ken Lawrence's charging into the 20th Century and for the first time sending his copy on diskette.

See the boxed announcement bottom of column two, inside front cover, page 70.

Holidays and New-Year best wishes □

►► A Librarian's View (From page 69.)

the publication to ensure that users will always have maximum accessibility to it.

The APRL has no rival at this time in its role as gatekeeper to the body of philatelic literature. The staff filled almost 2,000 research requests in 1992, and as of mid-November had filled 1,648 for 1993. Gini is able to speak from considerable experience when she comments on the state of serial publishing in the hobby.

"Some very basic principles and conventions of publishing and scholarship, not to mention common sense, are not being followed in too many philatelic publications today," she said. To illustrate the practical results of such disregard, Gini recalled the dealer who had acquired a specialized country collection and called the APRL for help in gathering background knowledge. He was aware of a specialty society for the country in question and wanted to obtain back issues of the group's journal.

Unfortunately, the current issue of the journal on the shelf did not contain a single reference to the editorial staff or the club's officers, much less an address for inquiries or back issues. This information was available elsewhere at APS headquarters in the Affiliates files, but the group's official publication absolutely should have included the information as well.

"Every issue of your journal should have a page assigned to 'housekeeping chores'—at the very least, a standardized paragraph that cites the sponsoring organization, the frequency of publication, and an address," Gini said. Even the tiniest newsletter can spare the space for this information in each issue, and it should be considered both indispensable and a mark of being a professional piece of work.

Contrasted with other serials, philatelic journals differ significantly for Gini as a librarian in their widespread use of whole numbering, rather than volume and number. Using whole numbers as the primary identifier (sometimes without any other, such as month or year) makes it difficult to track a journal through its publishing year, for one thing.

Of course, this could be convenient for an editor who is bringing out the first "quarterly" issue of the year in midsummer. Gini theorized that some editors may be more familiar with philatelic literature than any other type, and believe that they are following some industry standard by adopting whole numbering, and not just continuing a bad idea.

Researchers trying to trace a specific issue of a journal based only on a whole-number citation must randomly check through a number of issues simply to become oriented to the chronology, and narrow the range in which their number probably occurs.

To increase the challenge, some journals actually switch from whole numbers to some other method, and then back again, over the course of several editors' tenures. Serials check-in cards for libraries have a number of options to accommodate whatever numbering method editors choose, "but it's certainly desirable for a publication to choose one and then stick with it over time," Gini said drily.

And whatever the style of issue numbering, "just for convenience, have calendar-year volumes," she recommended. "If you're not tuned in to when the volume changes, there's a lot of fumbling before you can locate a cited article."

In other words, don't have the issue of April 1994 launch Volume 27, Number 1. Worse yet (and one serial actually does this), don't have a multi-monthly issue extend over December and January, with one year-date for the issue. Not only is it not sensible to say "December-January 1995," but you can depend on the fact that future references will confuse which month the year refers to, creating needless difficulties for librarians and researchers alike. "Just keep in mind that you are making a written record, a more or less permanent document," Gini said. "The journal you are editing now does not begin and end with you and your current readers." Every editorial decision made now will have an effect both on the professional image of your group and the value of the publication for future readers.

"Even 'small' considerations of format have fairly profound implications in library usage," Gini explained, such as placement of the issue numbers on the cover, page numbering, and other internal notations.

As a practical matter, Gini prefers issue numbers to be high on the left of the cover, for the simple reason that this allows individual issues to be located in an unbound group on the shelf just by grasping each one and tilting it out slightly. This is a very minor detail for the layout editor to adopt but one that helps any user with a shelf full of loose issues.

Whatever the editor's choice of location for issue numbers and other repeating format elements, it is important that the pattern be followed consistently.

The scholarly publishing world commonly uses consecutive page numbering over the course of a volume or other production unit. *The American Philatelist* also follows this practice, and in general such numbering is a great timesaver when looking for specific articles in bound volumes. It also lessens the chance of citation errors—there will be only one page 112 in a single volume, whereas there will be twelve page 10's to be checked in a year if a user has only a page number and year date as a citation.

A number isn't the only thing an editor should put on a page. Running headers and footers are important too.

"The name of the publication should appear at the bottom of each and every page," Gini said firmly. "Do you have any idea where this is from?" is probably the most common and most exasperating question she is asked, usually by researchers who have photocopies of pages or only parts of pages from philatelic journals.

In the worst examples, the copy will have neither a title nor a page number. The APRL staff are diligent detectives, using typefaces and page sizes and even familiar advertisements as clues in identifying the mystery references, but the process of doing so is tedious, time-consuming, and not always successful. Though too late to remedy the layout follies of the past, "present editors are able to modify their own methods and improve the situation for present and future users," Gini said.

Other format considerations are page size and paper type, and whether the publication is loose-leaf, stapled, bound, etc. On behalf of philatelic librarians everywhere (as well as some devoted literature collectors), Gini again asked for editorial consistency, to pick a size and stay with it, but if it must be changed, do so at a logical breakpoint, such as the beginning of a volume or year. The implications of attempting to bind a journal of restless size are obvious.

Use the best quality of paper that your budget allows. It has been said that philately is the hobby with the greatest quantity of literature, but much of it is deteriorating, having been printed on newsprint-quality paper, or even worse.

"We are talking about the very survival of an editor's work in the future," Gini said, "and I can promise you that something printed on very poor paper will not be bound, and that it will deteriorate sitting on a shelf not able to be circulated or even handled on site safely."

The APRL, with the financial support of the Collectors Club of Chicago, is engaged in a long-term project of optically scanning fragile literature onto disks, which can then be printed out and used in that form, preserving the originals. But it will be physically and financially impossible ever to scan all the fragile publications the APRL has in its collections, and small-circulation specialty journals are not now and never will have priority for scanning.

Also with regard to paper selection, Gini mentioned her sincere wish that colored papers would disappear from the literature. Not only do they photocopy poorly, but she believes they actually impair readability. "Colored paper detracts from everything you read," she said. "The color seems to take precedence over the content, it interferes with the information."

All holdings except the rarest or most fragile material in the APRL are available to circulate to borrowers, including individual, unbound issues of serial publications. Some groups don't put even a staple in their publication, but the APRL will stabilize the items so that they can be safely handled until bound.

As an admittedly personal preference, Gini dislikes hole-punched publications as being "unprofessional looking." Hole-punched items can be bound, but depending on the size and spacing of the holes, extra marginal space is needed on the pages for the binder to work with, either to get past the holes or to stop short of them and still have a solid edge of paper to bind.

In regard to margins in general, the binding process takes one-quarter inch of gutter margin to stitch, and Gini estimates that editors should allow at least an additional half inch of margin so that the bound volume can be spread for photocopying.

Ease of photocopying has been mentioned several times in this article, as it is a major concern for the APRL, which dispensed 20,209 copies last year in fulfillment of requests from APS/APRL members and the general public.

Gini has asked that *The Philatelic Communicator* increase its gutter margins, following a specific complaint from the binder.

In summary, Gini said that the more professionally produced a journal is, the more likely it is to be bound and retained in the permanent collection of any library, and the more credible its reputation will be within the hobby.

Touching on some other aspects of format, Gini mentioned that library cataloguers consider the official title (or "proper entry" as it is called) of a publication to be the name that appears on the title page of a bound volume, or on the masthead of a serial. Lacking a masthead to go by, cataloguers will try to determine the actual title for the permanent record as best they can, and needless to say it is a source of despair when the title varies from editor to editor for the same journal.

One editor's use of *The Wombat Bulletin* and her successor's casual and unexplained transfer to *Bulletin of the Wombat Society* probably makes little difference to the Wombat members, but it causes definite problems for a library with a run of bound volumes in the "W" section, and now a short run of issues that rightly belong in the "B" aisle, not to mention catalog entries that now must be amended with cross-references, etc.

Amazingly enough, some publications assume multiple identities even within a single issue. A recent annual serial had one title on the spine, a second on the front cover, and yet a third on the title page. This is not a scholarly approach.

Gini is not forbidding editors to change their minds—she does ask that they wait until a new volume/year to do so, that they think carefully about the change so that it will be a considered and valid decision with some longevity, and that the change be confirmed within the issue by some sort of published explanation. This explanatory note will indicate to readers (and librarians) that the change in title or frequency or whatever was deliberate, and is expected to continue at least for the time being.

Speaking of titles, Gini recommended that if your journal has a catchy name that means a lot to your members but would be meaningless to those outside the fold, consider adding a subtitle that can accompany the main title in the library catalog and in formal references. The subtitle could be simply a reference to your group's name, especially if that name includes some indication of the specialty interest involved. For example, *Blot: Journal of the Postal Obliterators Society*, is a helpful choice of title that suits present and future purposes.

"And if you're starting a new publication, or thinking of renaming yours, please don't call it simply *The Bulletin*," Gini said. "Don't call it *Stamp Collector*, either—there are 11 of those in the APRL's serials list right now." Other titles to avoid include *Collector's Journal* (six already), *Stamp Collector* (42), *The Philatelist's* (20), *The Philatelist* (10), or the recordholder, *Collector* and _____, 91 variations. ►►

Volunteer-run publications are especially vulnerable to mishaps, especially production delays. Again, as with title changes, Gini urged editors to acknowledge schedule alterations in print, so that there is some record of the break in publishing and the reason for it.

One society lost its longtime editor to death, and the struggles of other members to replace him and get the journal back on schedule resulted in issues dated November arriving in May; uncertainty about which, if any, issues might be missing; total loss of current events coverage; and other problems.

"Trying to maintain a regular numbering sequence of individual issues is not always of value," Gini advised. "It may be preferable to combine several issues and try to get back on track that way, rather than prolong the delay solely in order to publish separate issues. . . . Just don't combine December and January!"

In the meantime, while current editors are meticulously publishing, the APRL will try to sort out the production peculiarities of editors of the past, such as the journal with the subtitle of *The Quarterly Circular* that not once in its span from 1938 to 1951 produced more than three issues a year. (This work also carried a volume, number, month, date, and something called a Whole Series Number on each issue—all in all a remarkable journal even for philately.)

Another element of professional scholarship is citing sources. "Publish either bibliographies or references," Gini said. "This doesn't mean footnotes every step of the way; it does mean letting others know what you have investigated to get your work done."

Reminiscing about her previous career as a medical librarian, Gini recalled "playing leapfrog, tracing from bibliography to bibliography in the periodical literature to accumulate a complete profile of available information. This is impossible to do in philately at this time."

In fact, accessibility to the wealth of information in the hobby's serials may be the greatest ongoing problem in philatelic research today. "A table of contents in your journal is nice," Gini said, "but an index is even better!" If your information is important enough to publish at all, it is worth indexing, annually if possible.

"Given the resources, I would have a full-time indexer/bibliographer on the APRL staff," Gini said with fervor. "The information that we can readily find in periodicals is only a fraction of what we know must be there, but cannot be accessed. It's a constant frustration, to locate some wonderful data while looking for something else, and wondering what else is lurking in all those volumes!"

A final recommendation Gini made was for editors to be aware of the potential meaninglessness of specialty society journals regularly filled with unexplained abbreviations, acronyms, first-name only references, and the like, all of which effectively shut out all but your existing readers—and possibly even some of them. "This does not mean that editors must constantly be explaining everything, but it does mean observing standard practices of spelling out acronyms or abbreviations on first usage, and occasionally making some effort to bring newcomers up to speed on certain conventions of your specialty." An impenetrable "insiders only" journal will not win any converts now, and readers of the future will be mystified and uninformed.

Gini recalled one appalling instance of insularity in an annual serial some years ago, in which the author of a multi-page article discussed a single stamp in obsessive detail without ever stating what the stamp was. The author's single-minded mania, aided and abetted by the editor, completely edged out common sense.

"Editors are very intelligent people," Gini said in summary. "If they just use that intelligence along with some good common sense, all the users of their work will be well-served and happy."

"And remember, we are watching." □

►► Exhibits (From page 69.)

being broken up, notes on album pages and the organization of material itself constituting research that all too frequently has been lost.

(Likewise, we all know of many, many exhibits that have been broken up without being written up in philatelic literature, let alone photocopied or photographed.) So it should come as no surprise that in the interests of the future of philately (not to mention recording its past in a historical sense), I think that if there is any question about the merits of publishing or otherwise recording exhibits that we lean toward it.

In the case of George Kramer's "Across the Continent" exhibit and many other major (and some minor) exhibits, of course, I doubt that there was danger that it was going to be sold or broken up without being published in book form or at least photographed or photocopied. So in this case, perhaps *The Heliograph* has "only" the virtue of "scooping" some other medium that would have recorded, or will record, George's exhibit. I put *only* in quotation marks, of course, because the public dissemination of a collection or exhibit sooner rather than later frequently is of no small interest.

In any case, however, this brings us back to the question of whether an exhibit's serialization in a periodical is the best—or even valuable—use of its space and such lesser questions of whether serialization does an exhibit justice, *etc.* Again, in the case of *The Heliograph*, its editorial mission is so ill-defined at the same time that the Postal History Museum's mission includes preserving and disseminating exhibits, that an exhibit's serialization there can easily be justified.

Other journal editors do or would find this a tougher question. Obviously both editorial and logistical questions come to mind. Some publications, such as *Topical Time*, are in neither the format nor have the space to publish an entire exhibit. (And in a group that large, can you imagine the catcalls over a particular exhibit's selection?) Others have a conducive physical format but not the space, while still others may have the space but not the right format.

Publications that have both the space (whether because they are constantly short on good material—or even bad material—or because their page counts are relatively elastic) and the format, and are published by small and/or specialized philatelic organizations should find serializing an exhibit relatively easy to justify. This is particularly true if an exhibit in their field has not been previously published or otherwise made publicly available and is unlikely to be.

I would think that the decision is made yet easier if a particular exhibit exists that is new, "cutting edge" in terms of theme or structure, or considered the definitive exhibit in an area, or both.

Finally, to make the editor's job even more simple, many exhibitors you approach with regard to serializing their exhibits will simply not be interested for any one of numerous reasons. George Kramer has been extraordinarily cooperative in helping us through the challenge of printing good reproductions of various dark covers, and certainly many exhibitors would not spare the time, expense, and/or patience to pull it off.

What other considerations come into play in publishing an exhibit in a periodical?

Well, first your periodical's readers may not find it a very good use of space and that is a valid concern. On the other hand, many journal editors get very little direction from the group's officers and very little feedback from a group's members, so an editor may find it very easy to choose carefully and justify publishing it.

Second, it would seem imperative that once a periodical makes a commitment to publish an entire exhibit, that the periodical honor that commitment, even through changes in format, in the editorship, *etc.* Dropping such a project midstream is unfair to the exhibitor and to the readers, and depending on your point of view, publishing half an exhibit may or may not be better than publishing none of it.

Another question, of course, is deciding up front whether to publish all or just selected parts of an exhibit—with the full cooperation of the exhibitor, and on the other hand, whether to publish collateral material or pages that the exhibitor wouldn't show in a competitive exhibit. In George Kramer's case, we decided to publish every page of the exhibit, plus new transcriptions of the contents of several letters in the exhibit. This is a luxury we have in publishing the exhibit that he doesn't have showing it competitively.

What does publishing an exhibit do to your journal?

First, it should fill part of your pages with valuable material of long-term significance. I can't see how this can be anything but positive. The only time when this would not be, in my view, is when the editor knows for a fact that the exhibit definitely, and at a point not too far in the future, was to have been or still will be made publicly available elsewhere, and when the decision to serialize the exhibit excludes or substantially delays from publication in the journal other material of at least some significance.

Second, serializing an exhibit is an easy but very valuable way to make your job as editor easier. If you know months or years in advance to what you are going to devote a quarter or third or half of every issue, that's quite an accomplishment.

Third, it might make some difference in terms of how your journal is viewed if you enter it in philatelic literature competitions. So you gain a few points for publishing original research of long-term significance, and you lose a few points because the journal has less variety and it requires less writing, editing, and design work by you and other writers and editors.

So what!

You're not editing your journal for philatelic literature judges anyway. As long as your readers are happy or at least not unhappy, again, so what, and the last time I checked, the highest goal of philatelic literature is to best serve its readers. One thing is for sure, and that is that your journal will and should continue to be judged as literature rather than judged by and for the exhibit it includes, and exhibits, by other criteria, due to their formula-bound structures and frequently cryptic texts.

A final consideration, though by no means the least important, is an understanding of why an exhibitor would or would not want his or her exhibit published in serial form in a periodical. Some exhibitors will agree to it simply in the hope of getting feedback on the exhibit for future showings or for later publication in other form elsewhere. Some exhibitors will agree to an editor's request simply because they want to be helpful to the editor who needs to fill space with important material, or to their fellow philatelists by educating and perhaps inspiring them, or both.

Some will agree to it just for the possible ego gratification that may come from having one's own exhibit, rather than someone else's, selected for such publication. Some may see the publication of his or her exhibit in serial form as the only realistic way that the exhibit will ever be widely disseminated, and/or as one of the few ways in which it can be recorded if the publication of a book and/or the exhibit's sale intact at auction is unlikely at best. □

►► S-T (From page 92.)

1699 David K. Meriney, M.D., 4 Duryea Road, Upper Montclair, NJ 07043. Free-Lance writer: fakes and forgeries. Sponsor: Michael Laurence.

1700 Daniel N. Hall, 22325 Calverton Road, Shaker Heights, OH 44122-2025. Collector of philatelic literature. Sponsor: Michael Laurence.

1701 Raymond Avrutis, P.O. Box 18231, Washington, DC 20036. Author: *How To Maximize Your Unemployment Benefits* (Avery Publishing, 1993); Free-lance writer: *Stamps* magazine. Sponsor: Michael Laurence.

1702 Dennis Brady, 4897 Ledyard Drive, Manlius, NY 13104-1514. Editor: *Vatican Notes* (Vatican Philatelic Society). Sponsor: George Griffenhagen.

1703 Owen L. Cranmer, P.O. Box 456, Clarkdale, AZ 86324. Free-lance writer: *The American Philatelist*, *EFO Collector*, *Linn's Pitcairn Log*, and *Stamp Collector*. Sponsor: George Griffenhagen.

1704 Dr. Werner M. Bohne, P.O. Box 915678, Longwood, FL 32791-5678. Author: *GPS Reference Manual of Forgeries* (now in its 10th edition). Sponsor: Michael Laurence.

1705 Jay Schaffner, 1795 Riverside Drive, Apartment 4-C, New York, NY 10034. Free-lance writer: *Corresponder*, *Young Worker*, and *People's World*. Sponsor: Michael Laurence.

1706 Hugo Rengifo, M.D., Aptdo. Postal 3160, Lima 100, Peru. Columnist: *El Comercio* and *El Universal*. Sponsor: Charles Peterson.

1707 Lillian W. Kent, 1171 Main Street, Leominster, MA 01453. Free-lance writer: *Cartophilatelist* (ATA Map Stamp Unit). Sponsor: George Griffenhagen.

1708 Henrik Burgers, 11 Elma Street, Gloucester, Ontario, Canada K1G 3N2. Editor: *BNAPS Military Mail Study Group Newsletter*; Former editor: *Canadian Philatelist* (1988-1990). Sponsor: Charles Peterson.

1709 Dr. Katrina Luise Everhart, 11325 Grandview Road #B126, Kansas City, MO 64137. Public Relations Director of the American Topical Association. Sponsor: George Griffenhagen.

1710 John D. Dowd, 440 West 34th Street, #10A, New York, NY 10001-2323. Free-lance writer: *Collector's Club Philatelist* and *Philatelic Literature Review*. Sponsor: E. E. Fricks.

1711 Dr. Marius Marginean, P.O. Box 8-727, 1900 Timisoara, Romania. Editor: *Medifila* (Romanian Group for Medicine and Red Cross Philately). Sponsor: George Griffenhagen.

1712 Richard Schwartz, 168 Cherry Lane, River Edge, NJ 07661. A collector who wants to support all philatelic writing. Sponsor: Charles Peterson.

1713 Gary A. Combs, 8241 Chalet Court, Millerville, MD 21108. Editor: *Journal of the Rossica Society of Russian Philately*. Sponsor: Alan Warren.

1714 Alejandro Grossmann, A. Postal 18-933, Mexico, D.F. 11801, Mexico. Columnist: *El Mundo de los Timbres*. Sponsor: Charles Peterson.

1715 Thomas George Hargreaves, P.O. Box 4271, Station C, Calgary, Alberta, T2T 5N1 Canada. Founder and president of Masonilia Society of Alberta; editor of *Masonilia* magazine. Sponsor: Charles Peterson.

1716 Joseph Monteiro, 1002-89 Vaudreuil Rue, Hull, Quebec, Canada J8X 4E8. Author: *Definitives of Canada: The Last Quarter-Century (1967-1993)*; and New Issues Editor: *The Belize Collector*. Sponsor: Robert de Violini.

1717 Ben Floyd Jr., P.O. Box 263, Sallisaw, OK 74955. Working on a philatelic column. Sponsor: Robert de Violini.

1718 Lewis E. Tauber, Two Mount Royal Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8P 4H6. Free-lance author: *The American Philatelist*. Sponsor: George Griffenhagen.

Reinstatements

0783 Robert P. Odenweller, "Chalon," Round Top Road, Bernardsville, NJ 07924-2101.

0996 James H. Patterson, P.O. Box 3456, Phoenix, AZ 85030.

1553 William H. Hatton, P.O. Box 622, Piqua, OH 45356-0622.

1554 Denise M. Hatton, P.O. Box 622, Piqua, OH 45356-0622.

1644 Ted Bahry, P.O. Box 756, Carlsbad, CA 92018.

New Registered Agent

George M. Martin, who served as Writers Unit 30 president from 1970 to 1973, and as the registered agent for WU30 since we were incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington in 1977, is no longer able to continue in this capacity. He has asked his son, Jonathan H. Martin, attorney at law, 804 Larson Building, Yakima, WA 98901, to serve in this capacity, and your secretary-treasurer has executed a Washington State "Statement of Change of Registered Agent" to officially make this change.

Jonathan Martin writes that his father "continues to recuperate at home and seems to be making an excellent recovery. I can only hope that I am in as good shape when I reach 87. I know that he's always enjoyed the Writers Unit, and I trust that you'll keep in touch with him."

George Martin's home address is 216 South 28th Avenue, Yakima, WA 98902-3775.

Please Keep Your Mailing Address Current

Please notify me of address changes to assure journal delivery.

George Griffenhagen, WU30 Secretary-Treasurer,
2501 Drexel Street,
Vienna, VA 22180.

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Secretary-Treasurer's Report (As of December 8, 1993)

Sarasota Writers Breakfast at APS Spring Meeting

The APS Writers Unit Breakfast will be held at 8:30 a.m., Sunday, February 6, 1994, in the Florida Room of the Sarasota Hyatt Hotel during the Sarasota (Florida) National Stamp Exhibition and Spring Meeting of the APS.

Make your reservation now by sending a check in the amount of \$12.00 per person, payable to "Writers Unit 30," to WU30 Secretary-Treasurer George Griffenhagen, 2501 Drexel Street, Vienna, VA 22180.

The deadline for making breakfast reservations is January 28, 1994.

Jack Harwood, general chairman of the show, advises that airline reservations should be made as quickly as possible. "February is peak tourist season here (in Sarasota), and it will become increasingly difficult to obtain reservations."

Hotel accommodations at the Sarasota Hyatt Hotel can be made by telephoning 813-366-9000—ask for the Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition rate of \$135 (regularly \$165). Those seeking a less expensive sleeping room may be able to obtain a \$60 room at the Wellesley Inn, one mile north of the Hyatt Hotel and the Exhibition Hall, by calling 813-366-5128.

Membership Dues

Membership dues notices for 1994 will be mailed [*separately*] at the same time this issue of *The Philatelic Communicator* goes into the mail. Please promptly remit your membership dues upon receipt of this dues notice so that you will not experience a lapse in receiving each issue of *The Philatelic Communicator*.

Welcome

We welcome the largest group of WU30 new members in current history—all joining since our July 30, 1993, report. Eleven come from Michael Laurence's editorial in the August 9, 1993, issue of *Linn's Stamp News*.

1691 John T. Tierney, 111 Amherst Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02680. Free-lance author: *Topical Time* (American Topical Association) and *Scalpel & Tongs* (ATA Medical Subjects Unit). Sponsor: George Griffenhagen.

1692 Bruce M. Moyer, P.O. Box 127, East Texas, PA 18046. Free-lance author: *Stamp Collector* and *Global Stamp News*. Sponsor: Michael Laurence.

1693 L. J. Klein, 205 Ironwood Court, Shepherdsville, KY 40165. Free-lance writer: *Computalist*. Sponsor: Michael Laurence.

1694 Mark Schroeder, 3405 Libal, Green Bay, WI 54301. Free-lance writer for *Videomania*. Sponsor: Michael Laurence.

1695 Dr. Gerald C. Goereinger, 6801 Bettermere Lane, Bethesda, MD 20817. Interested in writing. Sponsor: Michael Laurence.

1696 Beatrice M. Killough, 7234 River Road, Conestoga, PA 17516-9761. Editor: *Journal of Fine & Performing Arts Philately*; Free-lance writer: *Topical Time* (American Topical Association). Sponsor: George Griffenhagen.

1697 Edward H. Bowen, Jr., M.D., 1623 Bulgarmarsh Road, Tiverton, RI 02878-2513. Free-lance writer: B.N.A., Canadian R.P.O. cancellations, Australia. Sponsor: Michael Laurence.

1698 R. L. Hourihan, 508 Blackberry Inn Road, Weaverville, NC 28787. Free-lance writer: *Canadian Stamp News*. Sponsor: Michael Laurence.

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